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THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Ratification Meeting at City Hall.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Senator Morton.

The meeting at City Hall last night, held under the auspices of the Republican County Executive Committee, was one of the largest political gatherings ever held in this city. At an early hour the spacious Hall was filled to over flowing, and when the hour for organizing the meeting arrived there was scarcely standing room in the house. Senator Morton, who had been invited to address the meeting, arrived in the city from the West at 3:40 P. M., and was met at the Union Depot by Hon. John Covode, Chairman of the State Central Committee, Hon. S. A. Purviance, James W. Murray, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Major A. M. Brown and others, who escorted him to the Monongahela House.

At half past seven o'clock the Second ward Geary Club and marching corps, under command of Capt. Steen, the Gun Squad of the ward, under the command of Capt. John Floyd, and a number of delegates from the Clubs of the Seventh and Eighth wards, assembled at Wilkins Hall and formed into line as an escort of honor to the distinguished orator and statesman from the hotel to the hall. The procession, headed by a brass band, was very creditable. When the wharf was reached, a salute of honor was fired from the Second ward brass six pounder, which was heard in all parts of the city.

Senator Morton occupied the first carriage, in company with Hon. S. A. Purviance, Major A. M. Brown and James W. Murray, Esq. Another carriage followed, in which were seated Hon. John Covode, Judge Kidder, of Indianapolis, Hon. Darwin Phelps, of Kittanning, and N. P. Reed, Esq.

After arriving at the Hall the Great Western band favored the audience with some excellent music, after which the meeting was called to order by W. S. Purviance, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee, on whose motion the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the meeting:

PRESIDENT – homas M. Marshall, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Maj. Gen. J. S. Negley,	Hon. Darwin Phelps,
H n J. K. Moorhead,	Hon. Thos. Williams,
Major A. M. Brown,	Hon. Jas. L. Graham,
Hon. P. H. Freeman,	Gen. Phillips,
Hon. Jared M. Brush,	Hon. Simon Drum,
Jno. H. Hampton Esq.	Hon. Robt. McKnight,
R. W. Mackey Esq.,	Hon. Russell Errett,
Dr. A. H. Gross,	Hon. Thomas M. Howe,
Hon. T. J Bigham,	J. P. Johnston, Esq.,
James McAuley,	Major Wm. Frew,
Gen. J. B. Sweitzer,	B. F. Jones,
James Kelley, esq.,	Thomas McMasters,
Wm. G. Johnston,	Wm V. Evans, esq.,
Henry Lloyd,	James Little,
Gen. E. A. Crowley,	Josiah Cohen, Esq.,
John Wilson,	A. J. Cochran,
R. H. Davis,	W. C Murray,
Albert H. hilds,	James Rees,
Julius Livingston,	John H. - are,
Chas. B. Armstrong,	D. W. C. Carroll,
David Reed, Esq.,	Wm. M. Hersh,
Z. Wainwright,	Joseph Forsyth, Esq.,
G W. smith,	John O'Neil,
A. B McQuewan,	Casper Gang,
Robert Dickson,	Maj. Jul. Moutzheimer,
William Smith,	Geo. W. The Camp, Esq.
Col. J. B. Copeland,	August Beckert,
Joseph Ross, Esq.,	John J. Muse,
J. H McKelvey,	Stephen Struntz,
Jacob Koh,	Benj. Cousin,
A. W. Erwin,	Dr. E. Donnelly.
Adjutant A. P. Callow,	Ald. John Cartwright
Rodman Wister,	Henry B. Lyon.

SECRETARIES.

Capt. James Shaw,	T. C. Campbell, Esq.,
Alex. Patterson,	W. J. Friday,
John Siefarth,	J. W. Mackrell,

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Marshall on taking the chair said: I am somewhat sorry that some other person has not been called upon to preside at the first meeting of the campaign; but I have been too long in the service to demur from any duty assigned to me. I hope that the meeting to-night will be an indication of what the country intend to do, and what they should have done two years ago, when one of our most distinguished citizens was a candidate for Supreme Judge, and two or three thousand Republican voters stayed at home. By our neglect and by the fraud and perjury and the "coffee pot" naturalization paper of the Democrats, your laws are enforced by a man not elected by the people. It becomes Allegheny county as the standard bearer of the people to do her duty this time. I shall not inflict a speech upon you, because I am under promise not to do so, and for the present I will only say that I want Allegheny county to roll up one of her old majorities—a majority that will tell effectually to settle all the remaining issues of the campaign. Will you do it?

SPEECH OF MR. MORTON.

Mr. Marshall then introduced Senator Morton, who spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: We meet to-night under very auspicious circumstances—a time of general prosperity throughout the nation. Perhaps it would be difficult for me, or any other man present, to refer to any period in the history of the country when there was more general prosperity, progress and happiness than there is to-day. Labor was never better rewarded than it now is; the mass of the people never lived better than they do now; the business of the country was never more solid and prosperous than it is now; everywhere the towns are growing; the country is improving; new railroads are being built in all the States, never more rapidly than now throughout the Northwest; turnpike roads are penetrating every country neighborhood. Manufactories are everywhere springing up, and the general prosperity of the people was never greater than it is now. And there never was so little cause for a change of rulers, either in the nation or in the State, than there is now. But as it sometimes happens, as you all know, men in perfect health imagine that they are about to die, and make everybody unhappy around them; and others who are living in wealth and plenty think they are coming to want and the poor house, pinch their families, live in parsimony and make their families uncomfortable. So it is with parties. In the midst of this general prosperity and progress on the part of the nation, the Democratic party, afflicted with a chronic hypochondria, are telling the people that we are on the point of bankruptcy and general ruin, that everything is going wrong, that the country is being devoured by taxation and burdened by debt. Allow me to say to-night, and I challenge the memory of the oldest gentleman within the sound of my voice, that this country was never more prosperous in a domestic, commercial and financial point of view than it is to-day, and it is a matter of profound congratulation, and should be for thanks to the disposer of events, that in so short a time after we have passed through so bloody a war, we find this country in so good a condition. You have an election approaching in the State of Pennsylvania, which is not merely of local importance. It will be of national influence. The leading politicians on the Democratic side do not regard the election of Gov. Packer in itself as being very important, except as it may prepare the way for a triumph in national politics, in the transfer of the control of the government from the Republican to the Democratic party. Therefore, let no Republican be lulled or deceived by the impression that this is merely a local contest, for I tell you that its influence, let it be decided in one way or the other, will be felt powerfully by both political parties all over the nation. My friends, it is a contest between the Republican and Democratic parties. There is a perpetual issue between these two parties, growing out of the difference in their fundamental ideas of the fundamental principles which lie at the bottom of the organizations. There is a difference between them, and an issue, even at a time when there is no particular measure in dispute. If a man is educated with particular principles, and in a particular way, we can generally judge what his future life will be from the character of that education. And so with regard to parties. If a party has been educated into particular principles in the past, we can judge of its future by its past history and education. You must judge of a party in the future by its conduct in the past. Parties are composed of individuals. If you were to select a man in whose hands you propose to repose an important trust, how would you be guided? You would be guided by his general character, by his conduct and his history in the past, and as parties are composed of aggregates of individuals, you must judge of the future conduct of a party by its past history. There can be no other standard. Now, as the Democratic party in this and other States is seeking to turn the Republican party out of power, and seeking to control the government of the States and ultimately the National Government, let us enquire what are the claims of the Democratic party of this and other States to the confidence of the people? I should rather say what are the responsibilities of the Democratic party? for it has no claims. What are the responsibilities of this party? In the first place, it is clearly responsible for the rebellion. But for the conduct of the Democratic party of the North, and I refer particularly to the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, there would have been no rebellion. Not to go any farther back than the winter of '60 and '61, now was it? When South Carolina took the first step in rebellion, what was the course of the President, a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, James Buchanan? He said in his message, when the rebellion was no larger than a man's hand, when it was a mere speck in the horizon, he said in his message that this government had no power to coerce a State. In other words, no power to compel a State to remain in the Union. In other words, had no constitutional power to put down the rebellion, and thus he proclaimed amnesty and impunity to the traitors in Dec., 1860, and in that he was sustained by the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania, and, in fact, throughout the entire North, with a few honorable exceptions. If Mr. Buchanan had said in that message, while the Democratic party is the friend of the South, and while it is even the friend of slavery, yet you have no right to secede, and if you do, we will be compelled to resist you even to blood. If Mr. Buchanan had said that, there would have been no rebellion. It would have been snuffed out like a candle. We know that, my friends, just as well as we know anything. But when he told them in advance, when they first began the work, that this Government had no right to suppress the rebellion by force of arms, it was telling them to go on, that they could do so peacefully and safely, and this declaration was followed by the declaration of the Democratic leaders in Congress, with a few honorable exceptions. And the Southern men relied upon them, believing that the Government would not attempt to put down the rebellion—that the Democratic party of the North would hold the Government still and would paralyze the Republican party. They went forward, confident in the belief that they could take out State after State until the Union was destroyed, without any resistance upon the part of the Government and the people of the North. Therefore, I say that the responsibility of the war rests upon this man. It rests upon the party that encouraged the South to go forward in the rebellion. Then, my friends, as this party is responsible for the beginning of the rebellion, they are responsible for all its consequences. As a mere question of logic, nobody will deny that. What are the consequences? The first one was the creation of a national debt to put down the rebellion. We had to borrow money. Either that or give up the Union. That rebellion made it necessary for us to borrow money to preserve the Government; therefore the Democratic party is responsible for the national debt, every dollar of it. And when a Democratic politician talks to you about the magnitude of the national debt that has been incurred by the Republican party, you can say to him "Thou art the man," you and those like you are the men who compelled us to create this debt, for the presevation of the Government. It is therefore peculiarly the debt of the Democratic party. It is true they did not borrow the money, but they compelled the Government to borrow the money to preserve its existence.

But the responsibilities of the Democratic party do not end here by any means. At the end of the first two years—we know it from the evidence in the rebel archives the leaders of the rebellion were satisfied they could not maintain it. But they were made to believe that there was a great revolution in the public sentiment of the North, that the control of the Government would soon pass into the Democratic party, and that they would allow the rebel States to go. They were thus encouraged and led on to persevere, in the hope that something would turn up by which the rebellion would be a success. And thus the Democratic party was responsible for the beginning of the war, for its continuance, for the creation of the national debt, for all the unhappy consequences that have followed it.

Now, my friends, this Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and I am speaking of it as an organization—I am not here for the purpose of assailing individuals, but I speak of it as an organization—this party has adopted a platform to which I beg leave to call your attention. And first I would say in regard to this platform, that it does not contain a single affirmative proposition; it proposes no measures; it has nothing to offer; it is simply a basket of empty husks; simply a catalogue of obsolete ideas, of exploded humbugs and heresies, and some of these heresies are blood stained. It is a platform that looks backward and not forward. The Democratic and the Republican platforms taken together resemble a double mile post. That part of the mile post that looks backward tells you where you came from and how far you have gone—that is the Democratic party. The other side of the mile post is the Republican, that looks forward and tells you where you are going and how far it is.

Now I want to call your attention to their resolutions, and without reading them I will state the substance of them: The first one declares in general terms that this national government is one of limited powers, and its powers are confined to those grants that are contained in the Federal Constitution, and then concludes by saying that Pennsylvania will adhere to her local State government. This resolution is sheer demagogueism, because it assumes that there is a party in Pennsylvania that wants to give up its local State government. There is no such party.

Its next resolution has a very mean association, for it has heretofore been introductory in Democratic platforms to the doctrine of State Sovereignty, which is but another name for Secession. I now come to the second resolution, and as I want it to be heard by the whole audience, I will ask my friend to read it for me:

Maj. A. M. Brown read the resolution as follows:

"*Second.* That the attempted ratification of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Radical members of the last Legislature, and their refusal to submit the same to a vote of the people, was a deliberate breach of their official duty, and an outrage upon every citizen of the State, and the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed and the amendment submitted to the people at the polls for acceptance or rejection."

The substance of this resolution is that the Fifteenth Amendment, which is to create impartial suffrage throughout the United States, should not have been ratified by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, but should have been submitted to the people at the polls, and ratified in that way, and because that was not done it is declared to be an official outrage. Allow me to say, with all due respect to the gentlemen who passed that resolution, that it displays the most profound audacity, or the most profound ignorance. The Constitution of the United States provides that when two-thirds of each House of Congress shall submit a proposition to the Legislatures of the States to be by them acted upon, and it shall be ratified by two-thirds of the Legislatures, it shall be a part of the Constitution. This declares that the Constitutional amendment shall not be submitted to the Legislatures of the States, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, but submitted to the people at the polls. Whoever heard of that before? Suppose the Legislature of Pennsylvania had submitted the Fifteenth Amendment to the people, and it should have received the vote of every man, would that be a ratification under the Constitution of the United States? Certainly not, because that requires the question to be considered by the Legislatures, and the Constitution can only be amended in the manner provided for in its own provisions. But this resolution, presuming upon the ignorance of the people, says that that amendment should not have been acted upon by the Legislature, but have been submitted to the people, whereas the Constitution of the United States declares that it should be acted upon by the Legislatures. When Congress submits a proposition to the Legislatures by a two thirds vote, it is their duty to consider it. They have no right to refuse to consider it, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania had no right to refuse to consider the amendment, and when they did consider and ratify it, then Pennsylvania was done with it. Its Constitutional power was exhausted, and when the Democratic party talks about submitting that amendment to the people, it is in direct controvention to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Now we come to the third resolution, and that declares that they are opposed to negro suffrage, and that Congress has not the power, neither is there the power anywhere, to establish negro suffrage in Pennsylvania without the consent of the people of Pennsylvania. The substance of this resolution is that the question of Suffrage cannot be regulated by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. I submit again that this is mere demagoguery.

Where the Constitution of the United States provides for its own amendment, it does not say upon what subject it may be amended. It may be amended on any subject. We may amend it upon the question of Suffrage, the National Debt, or any other part. If the friends of the two houses of Congress shall propose to the States an amendment, and three-fourths of the State Legislatures should ratify it, though Pennsylvania should not, it becomes a part of the Constitution of the United States, and is binding upon Pennsylvania as much as though she had ratified it, and yet the Democratic party of Pennsylvania tell the people of Pennsylvania that there is no power to amend the Constitution of the United States upon the question of Suffrage, without the consent of the people of this State, and so, according to this resolution, the Constitution cannot be amended without the consent of the people of the State, which would possibly prevent any amendment from being made.

Allow me, my friends, to talk a very few minutes about this amendment, and in doing so I will beg your indulgence for referring to an article published in the Pittsburgh *Post*, which was enclosed to me, I presume by the editor, asking me certain questions upon the subject of suffrage, and attempting to involve me in a personal contradiction, or inconsistency, by a speech made by me in 1860, in the State of Indiana. I shall not to-night, my friends, argue the question of the equal rights of all men. I shall not argue the question that governments exist only by the consent of the governed. We have swept by that; the progress of events has taken us beyond that point. It is true the Democratic party are treading in that same dismal line; they are still lamenting the destruction of slavery; they are still talking about the sovereignty of States, and they are still denouncing colored suffrage, moving in the same dismal circle they have traveled for years, reminding one of a horse that was employed in a bark-mill and received his oats from a nose-bag. The mill was worn out and the horse was turned out to pasture, and he described a circle similar to that he had been following all his life while grinding bark, and actually starved to death because he could not get his oats out of a nose bag. [Laughter.] In 1865, I made a speech—I have not time to read the article to-night, but I will state the substance of it—I took the ground that there ought to be a period of preparation before bringing the freedmen to the polls. I took the ground that all men were created free and equal; that suffrage should not depend upon color, but rather upon qualification. I then argued that there should be a period of a few years before the freedmen were brought to the polls. At that time I believe I reflected the sentiments of forty-nine out of every fifty Republicans. My friends, I changed my mind on that subject, as you have changed *your* minds. I will tell you how it was. In 1865 I believed that we could reconstruct the South on the basis of the white population. Andrew Johnson had submitted a plan of reconstruction upon the express pledge that this plan should be submitted to Congress in December, 1865. He did not submit his plan of reconstruction to Congress. On the contrary, he undertook to execute it himself in the face of Congress. Through 1865 and '66 he attempted to carry out his plan. The short experience of those two years demonstrated to me and to the whole country that we could not reconstruct upon the basis of the white population of the South. We could not protect the lives, the property or the liberty of Union men, black or white, unless we would raise up and bring to the polls a new loyal population. All questions about time for preparation for the education of the freedmen of the South had to give way in the presence of the great necessity. We remember how murder, arson, plunder and robbery run riot through the South during those two years. And you remember how Congress in February of 1867, after waiting nearly two years, was driven to adopt the present Congressional plan of reconstruction, by which all the colored men of the South were to be brought to the polls immediately. It was not my privilege to be in the Senate when that act passed in February, 1867, but I went there soon after. I voted to approve it, and I endorse it with my whole soul. My friends, let me take a brief review of this whole slavery question. How was it? When this war began we did not expect to abolish slavery. You remember that Congress adopted what was called the Crittenden resolution, which declared that slavery should not be interfered with, with but two dissenting voices in the House and none at all in the Senate.

But the war went forward, and we found in less than two years that we could not preserve slavery and the Union. We determined to let one or the other go. We determined to let the Crittenden resolution go. We determined to let slavery go, and hold on to the Union. We were all educated by events. Did I say all? No. The Bourbon Democracy did not learn. They have not learned anything, and I do not suppose they will ever learn anything. One year of experience proved to us that we must either let the Union go or destroy slavery. Consequently we repudiated the Crittenden resolution and destroyed slavery. Then came the question of negro soldiers. We scarcely thought of such a thing when the war began, or for a year afterwards. But we soon found that we could put down the rebellion sooner and save the lives of many white soldiers by employing colored soldiers. Events educated, us so we put thousands of colored soldiers in the field. They behaved well, and where now is the loyal man that regrets it. When the war began we did not think of abolishing slavery by a Constitutional amendment. We found it necessary to amend the Constitution and put into that instrument a provision against slavery. The great events of the times educated us to it. Events educated us much more than logic did. Well now, my friends, how was it? In '63, if you remember, Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation, in which he marked out a plan of reconstruction for the rebel States, and held it out to them as an inducement to abandon the rebellion. But Congress was not satisfied with it. In June, 1864, a bill was passed, called the Winter Davis bill. This bill provided a general plan of reconstruction, to be taken hold of and operated with as soon as the rebellion was put down. What did that provide? It provided for confining suffrage exclusively to white men. That bill, that then received the approbation of the whole Republican party, by its very terms confined suffrage to white men. But Mr. Lincoln—by one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence—and by one of those acts which the future has shown to have had the very prosperity of the nation in its grasp—put that bill in his pocket. You know how severely he was denounced for it, even by such staunch patriots as Mr. Wade, of Ohio, and Winter Davis, of Maryland. That was the greatest act of his whole life. If he had signed that bill I believe that this Union would still have come to destruction. I believe that we would have lost all the fruits of the war, and we would have put those rebel States back into the hands of the rebels and nothing would have been gained. Mr. Lincoln refused to sign. In 1865 Mr. Lincoln was murdered and Mr. Johnson succeeded him. Mr. Johnson has been denounced that he did not call Congress together in the spring of '65. I believe that that was providential. I believe that if Congress had come together in the spring of '65, that they would have adopted a general plan of reconstruction that would have confined the right of suffrage entirely to the white man, and if that had been done it would have ultimately worked the destruction of this country. I regard it as a providential thing that Mr. Johnson did not call Congress together in the spring of '65. Events moved on through 1865 and '66. They showed us that we could not rely upon the rebels for reconstruction; that we could not protect the lives and property and liberty of Union men. We must have a new loyal voting element. That could only be done by putting the right of suffrage into the hands of the suffering colored man, and Congress was not brought to that point until the session of '67. Now my freinds it has worked well. We have tried universal suffrage in the South and we here find that everywhere no danger has resulted from putting the ballot in the hands of the freedman. We have found that the great body of them have stood fast to the Union. Some have been compelled to vote the Democratic ticket by force. Some have been compelled to vote against their intersts, but the great mass of them are loyal and intelligent enough to know upon which side are their liberties and their friends.

Now we come in again. We have established universal suffrage in the South, and the question comes up, what is the history of the negro in Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware? There is the same necessity for conferring the right of suffrage upon them in these States as in the other States, though not in the same degree. But we could not consider their condisions unless we considered the condition of the freedmen of the North. There are arguments that might have been considered against giving the right of suffrage to the colored people of the South, because they were ignorant. But the colored people of Pennsylvania and the North are not so, and there is no reason for withholding the ballot from the colored people of the North, who are comparatively intelligent. But how is it in Kentucky. There is no safety of the rights and liberties of the Union men. How can you reach suffrage in Kentucky. You can reach it in no other way than through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

And now we have prepared the Fifteenth Amendment to give the right of suffrage to all the colored people of the United States, and thus take the negro question out of politics. Your Legislature has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. Outside that they cannot go. It cannot be re considered under the Constitution of the United States, and I tell my Democratic friends of Pennsylvania that the colored man of Pennsylvania will vote in 1870. And I have no doubt that in 1870 Democratic politicians in the State of Pennsylvania will be found cultivating the colored vote and coaxing it with the same attention, with the same influence, that they now try to obtain the white vote.

Now my friends I have answered the questions proponded to me in the Pittsburgh *Post*. It presents no embarrasment at all. I have explained the progress of this question with the American people, and we are no ashamed of it. We have been brought along step by step by the hand of God, as I do believe, to do what was right. We have done what was right reluctantly. We believe in our hearts that "all men are created free and equal;" that all men who are compelled to pay taxes should have a voice and a right to be heard in the Government, while we believe that we have been brought to act justly very slowly. We have been forced by the progress of events, but we cannot go back. We never *will* go back.

But what is to be the destiny of this country, and those who are standing out against us—are standing out against fate. Now, my friends, upon this subject the Democratic party cannot be instructed. They refuse to learn. They have not profited by the events of the war. They are now urging the same old doctrines that they urged ten years ago. They have refused to accept the changes. Ah! they are bound to accept these changes in the long run. They cannot undo what has been done. Five hundred thousand loyal men are now lying in their graves that to night would have been walking this earth if it had not been for the rebellion, brought about by the Democratic party, and the blood of these five hundred thousand men are upon their skirts, just as certainly as the blood of Abel was upon the skirts of Cain, and the men who brought this rebellion.

I have before spoke of that. I have stated how they were responsible, and no intelligent man can deny it. The men who brought the rebellion upon the country are responsible before God and the world for the many hundred thousand lives that have been lost, and it is your privilege, and it is your duty, to hold the leaders of that party responsible for those lives that have been lost.

But I must pass on in the consideration of this platform. The next proposition in this platform is that reform in the administration of the Federal and State Government in its management of their financial affairs is imperatively demanded. Ah! they say that a reform is imperatively demanded. What can they reform? What is wrong? If they knew of anything wrong, why could they not tell the people of Pennsylvania? They say that reform is required in the financial administration of the Government and of the States, but they cannot tell us wherein. They do not know; they cannot tell you to-night; they can find fault in general terms. They must be very dull men and a very dull party that cannot find fault. That is the easiest business in the world. When you ask their men to tell where reform is required, they are not able to do it. I have before spoken of our general progress and prosperity, and I say that although there are many things yet to be done, I say that the financial management of our affairs is excellent. Our financial condition is improving and I defy the Democratic party to point out wherein our financial affairs can be reformed. Now my friends let me consider, very briefly, our financial duty, as I have the question of slavery.

On the first of June, 1862, we had 495 State Banks in this country. They had a circulation almost of about one hundred and eighty-seven million of dollars. The notes of the most of these banks were not current outside of the State where they were issued. Hence the notes of all the banks of the Northwest, including Ohio and Indiana, and all the other States, were not current in the Eastern States, although they were specie paying banks. We had this condition of banks in June, 1862. We had hundreds of species of notes. Many of the banks were in failing circumstances; many were mere frauds. It was found utterly impossible to carry on the war with the notes of these local State banks, depreciated as they were uncurrent in other States. The army could not be paid with them. The operations of the Government could be performed with them. The Government could not get gold and silver enough to carry on the war, and therefore it became a matter of absolute financial necessity that we should establish a currency that should be of uniform value through the country, with which the army could be paid; with which the quartermaster and commissary departments could be supplied. It might be depreciated, still it would be equally depreciated everywhere, and this necessity, my friends, brought about greenbacks. The greenbacks were first authorized to be issued in February, '62. Now, how did the Democratic party receive the greenbacks? We had to have them. We could not carry on the war without the greenbacks; it was an absolute necessity. Everybody knew that; but how did the Democratic party receive the greenbacks? They told you as they told everybody throughout the nation, that these greenbacks were unconstitutional; that Congress had no right to issue them. They advised the people not to take them, and if they did to get rid of them as soon as possible, and I remember that the Democratic Judge of Pennsylvania (Judge Woodward) in '63, decided that the legal tender character of these greenbacks was unconstitutional, and that Congress had no right to issue them. Some of them are very much in favor of more greenbacks, when we do not need them, but they were opposed to them when they were a military necessity. Then, my friends, we issued greenbacks. Well, after we had got the greenbacks issued, we were trying to sell our bonds, but we could not do it, only a very few, and they were sold under par. And so the National Banking system was established.

After we had issued the greenbacks and were trying to sell our bonds, we made very little progress. It was believed we must have a system of banks for three or four reasons, with their currency secured by bonds so as to make the currency perfectly secure to the people. But for another reason, that by forming a system of banks based upon bonds, it would create a market for bonds, and this was the first great reason for the establishment of the National Bank system. But there was another reason; that the Government had fiscal agents throughout the country to sell her bonds and collect her revenue. If she employed private individuals they must give security, and such security as they might give would not always be secure. But by making the banks fiscal agents the Government secured agents that performed their duties effectually without cost. In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury you will find that the National Banks have collected, without the loss of a cent and without charge, $3,500,000,000. But there was another reason for their establishment, and that was that they would secure a currency of uniform value. For every $90,000 in currency given to the banks they were required to deposit $100,000 in bonds, thus making the currency absolutely secure.

Now, my friends, it is perhaps no part of the Democracy of Ohio. They have not put it in their platform because their platform is different from ours; but they say over there, that you must retire the notes of these National Banks—destroy the banks and put out greenbacks to that amount. In other words, you must call in the circulation of the National Banks to the amount of three hundred millions and issue greesbacks to that amount. There are several objections to this. One is that the great loan Act of '64 provides that the Government shall never issue more than four hundred millions of greenbacks. Did you know that the Government had given this pledge? They gave that pledge in the great loan bill of '69. It was given for the purpose of assuring the people that the currency should not be inflated, and without giving that assurance the bonds would not have been sold. We have got $356,000,000 out now. If you were to recall your National currency and issue that many more greenbacks, it would violate that pledge.

There is another reason why I would not do it, and that is because the National Banks will be a great auxiliary in returning to specie payments. We have got to come back to specie payments sometime. It is all nonsense to think we can dispense with specie and establish a paper currency. Gold and silver have been the standard of value throughout the world. They ever have been and will continue to be. We have theorists who say that we can, but there were such theorists three hundred years ago. We shall require the National banks to redeem their $300,000,000, while the Government takes care of its three hundred millions. The Government has now $356,000,000 of greenbacks afloat. If it is hard to get gold to redeem three hundred and fifty-six millions of greenbacks, how much harder would it be if the Government had six or seven hundred millions afloat. We have three hundred and fifty-six millions of greenbacks afloat and they are worth about seventy five cents on the dollar. If they depreciated about twenty-five per cent. when we have only three hundred and fifty-six millions out, how much more will they depreciate when we have seven hundred millions out? Now, my friends, instead of making more currency, we want to make good that which we have. Instead of making it seventy-five cents in your pocket and mine, we want to make it one hundred cents in your pocket and mine. While we think we have currency enough now, it is our aim to make that which we have good, instead of making more of it. Now, it is said, on the other hand, that we shall inflate the currency. It is proposed by the Democratic party that we shall issue greenbacks enough to pay off the national debt, or at least enough to pay off the five-twenty bonds as fast as they mature. It has been said by distinguished Democratic statesmen that we should issue greenbacks enough to take up these bonds as fast as the five years expire. What is the effect of expanding the currency? I appeal to the reason of man. I am talking to you to-night as intelligent American citizens. What is the effect of expanding the currency? It is to depreciate it just in proportion as you expand it.

We have got about $700,000,000 now. If you increase it to $1,200,000,000, the latter amount will not be worth any more than the $700,000,000 are to-night.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

I'm growing old, but what of that?
The winter snows are in my hair,
And like an antiquated cat,
I love my fire and easy chair.

To sit and think, and read the news.
Through pebbles twain, that bridge my nose;
A matted stool beneath my shoes.
To coax the dull blood to my toes.

I'm growing old, but what of that?
Each failing sense, each twinge of pain,
But tells me, with familiar chat,
I'm coming to my youth again,

And bids me joy that change eterne,
Revives, renews the meanest thing;
That life is born when grasses turn,
That out of winter leaps the spring.

And such a spring! Rejoice, oh me!
That age and mildew pass away,
That a brief cycle sets me free
To launch into unfading day.

The snow shall fade from out my hair,
Dim eyes and weakness flee with pain,
Hearts-ease the wrinkled brain repair,
And all my youth come back again.

Night flames his wings, and turns to-day,
'Mid low and bells the year is born;
Though all things seem to pass away,
To all shall come another morn.

Him we call Death, with kindly hand,
Plants all the daisies of the plain;
And when o'er me he waves his wand,
I shall renew my youth again.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A DEAD INFANT, wrapped in a large linen napkin, was fished out of Thompson's lock, in Juniata county, last week.

IT is promised that a new daily paper shall be started in Philadelphia, which shall be managed by men of ability and experience.

YORK must be a nice place judging by the following from the *Republican:* "Our town appears to be infested with men who have no regard for the law, their neighbors or themselves."

GEO. W. WEAVER, of Duncannon, was killed last Saturday while driving across the Pennsylvania Central track. The horse and wagon of the deceased were also seriously damaged.

CHARLES MCKEE was found lying dead in the road between Mifflintown and Mt. Pleasant on Saturday evening. A coroner's inquest decided he had been that struck dead by lightning.

HOLLINGER'S steam flour mill at Mercersburg was burned down on the 25th ultimo. A saw mill and some valuable machinery were burned at the same time. Loss $15,000; insurance $6,000.

THE opening meeting of the campaign is to be held at Kittanning on Tuesday, the 7th. A number of prominent speakers are to be there. Mr. Alexander Reynolds is the Chairman of the Armstrong County Executive Committee.

LAST Wednesday forenoon a little girl three years of age, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hatfield, of Douglass township, Berks county, was attacked by a cow and pitched into the air, one of the horns penetrating the abdomen, and inflicting an ugly wound about three inches in length. The child is lying in a critical condition.

ON Sunday morning last a soldier named Pedigrew, under sentence of three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for forging a discharge, escaped from the guard at the garrison at Carlisle, by running through the spring near that place and concealing himself in a corn field. He was re-captured later in the day, and taken back to the garrison in irons.

IT BEING important to prove a young man's age in a recent trial at Erie, Pennsylvania, the family Bible was introduced, and its record offered as satisfactory evidence. The opposing counsel at first accepted it as such, but on glancing at the title page he found that the book was printed in 1865, and he successfully demanded that the evidence should be excluded.

THE Kittaning *Republican* says: The oil excitement at Parker's Landing is still unabated. The place is filling up very rapidly, and fast assuming the proportions of a city. We hear of a considerable increase in production of some of the wells, and surprises in this way are said not to be an uncommon occurrence. The old theory that Armstrong county is the "great oil basin" may yet prove not to be altogether incorrect.

IN SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP Bradford county, a man named Nickson drove his wife away from home; they having a child about eight or nine months old, she took it with her, On a certain Friday night, she returned and left the child in the yard of the house where Nickson was then living with another woman. He took the child to a creek, divested it of most of its clothing, then put the child in the creek and put a large stone upon it. A week passed away, and inquiries were made of him concerning the child. His answers aroused suspicions that it had been foully dealt with; they arrested him, and on Saturday night he made a confession of his crime to Maley Tracy. Tracy with several others took their lamps, went in search of the child, and found it where Nickson told them it was: On Sunday morning, a Coroner's inquest was held; they rendered a verdict according to the facts above stated, and Nickson was lodged in Towanda jail.

THE Scranton *Republican* states that a party of twenty persons recently entered a cave in the mountain, four miles east of Archbald. It lies not far from the summit, and is reached only on foot, through an undergrowth of briars, brakes, and pines. Two very pretty falls on White Oak run—one of which is 60 feet high—are passed, and are in themselves worthy of a visit. The lumbermen and the shingle-makers have stripped the mountain around the cavern of the tall pines once sheltering the wild man and his game, leaving it almost as bare of trees as a meadow down in the valley. The entrance to this wonderful cave is through a fissure of rock, too low for a person to enter, only in a stooping position. Armed with guns, pistols, and some of the bold "crature," (to cure snake bites in advance,) a portion of the party crept into the cavern. About 60 feet from the mouth, the walls gradually expand into twice the size of the dining room of the Wyoming House. The roof and the floor present a smooth and beautiful appearance. After proceeding some 200 feet into the cave, but half illuminated by lamps, progress was arrested by fallen rock, but from the fact that the sound of water is heard beyond this point, it is probable that they did not reach the farther end of the cavern. Evidence of the former occupancy of this stony retreat was found in the *debris* of fires, and the various utensils exhumed within. A rude iron hoe, with the eye partly broken, its edge rusted well, was found by a Peckville gentleman; this led to farther excavation. Nearly a peck of white arrow points, exquisite in finish, a rare stone pipe with the head of a bird wrought upon its bowl, and several pieces of soap stone pottery, indicated the character of its winter occupants. The rattlesnake den was next visited. This lies over a mile north of the cave, on a ridge of conglomerate, overlooking the entire valley. The day, owing to a slight rain in the morning, was not propitious for snakes, and yet some thirty of these musical reptiles were secured. None numbered over twelve rattles, or showed a disposition to fight if left alone. There are two dens near Archbald, but this one is the largest snake settlement in the county.

OHIO.

THE third annual convention of the Ohio State Association of Spiritualists, is to meet at Akron on the 10th inst.

A LITTLE GIRL in Ashtabula, when asked to define emigrants, replied "emigrants are Dutch people that go away."

JOSHUA BRITTON, of Newport, Washington county, O., last year raised a crop of wheat on a piece of ground; afterwards the ground was plowed, and a crop of buckwheat was raised; and this year a volunteer crop of wheat made its appearance, from which Mr. Britton reaped eighteen bushels to the acre.

A MRS. PARK celebrated her 105th birthday lately at Cleveland, Ohio. She has raised seventeen children. The last was born when she was 65 years old, and she now enjoys good health, attends church regularly, is active, has good teeth and improved sight, and her hair is turning black. But she has an internal cancer of fifty years standing.

THE Cadiz *Republican* says: "A young lady living in Freeport township, this county, a few weeks since was endeavoring to secure a swarm of bees when they commenced to settle on her head. Instead of running or going frantic about the matter, she simply stood still and let them settle. In due time they were carefully removed to a hive, and she sustained no injury whatever, except that a roaring sound remained in her ears for a day or two. She was a brave girl."

AT Lancaster, Ohio, last week, a little child, six months old, of a family named Gilbert, was left lying abed, while the mother went to attend to her household duties, and to the wants of another child stricken with sickness. After a while, not hearing the former child, and wondering what kept it quiet so long, the mother went to the bed and found it dead, suspended by its neck between the foot board and the rail, where it had strangled to death. It seemed to have awakened and rolled through the opening.

A POST MORTEM operation was performed by two physicians, near Hampden, Ohio, last Sunday, in removing an ovarian tumor from the body of a Mrs. Scantlin. The tumor weighed one hundred and fifty pounds, and the sack alone weighed thirty pounds, and contained four ordinary buckets of fluid. It had been growing four years, and had become so large as to displace all the abdominal organs; the ribs were raised to an angle of about sixty-five degrees. and the lungs encroached upon, the lower left lung being in a gangrenous condition.

A Startling Incident at the Louisville Bridge.

[From the Courier-Journal of the 31st.]

About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a mishap occurred at the Ohio River Bridge which produced great excitement among the hands employed there, and came near resulting fatally to one of them. The bridge carpenters are constructing a tressel from pier 21 to pier 20, preliminary to the erection of the 400 feet span across the Indiana chute. At the time stated, a heavy derrick and the timbers connected therewith, used for hoisting material to build the tressel, and elevated some fifty feet above the river surface, fell with a tremendous crash into the swiftest portion of the current, about one hundred and fifty feet from the pier. Twelve or fifteen persons were on the structure at the moment, but luckily but one man was precipitated into the river. We have not learned his name. He fell in the midst of the wrecked timbers, and was swept down the rapids five or six hundred yards. Being an expert swimmer, he kept his head above water and buffeted the seething rapids right manfully. His perilous situation provoked the intensest alarm among his fellow-laborers on the pier and on the island near. Their anxious watching was happily relieved in a few minutes, when the man extricated himself from the debris that had accelerated his downward journey, and struck out boldly for the Indiana shore. Two or three small boats went to his assistance, but he declined their services and finally reached the coveted bank. It was observed that his shirt was bloody and he was very weak on leaving the water. A crowd of persons had collected at the point where he landed, and some of them kindly helped him up the cliff, and, it is supposed, took him on to Jeffersonville. The derrick will be replaced, so that the work may not suffer much delay.

A Dead Beat.

A few days ago the Board of Visitors at one of the London workhouses were approached by an old pauper, who related to them an extraordinary story of the reverses of fortune to which he had been subject, He had several times won large fortunes in trade, and as many times been reduced to abject poverty. His last misfortune had been caused by the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., who had defrauded him out of £70,000, and he was now too old to try again. Moreover, he was a relative of a distinguished peer of the realm, who had very cruelly refused to give him the slightest aid. The story got into the newsoapers, and the guardians of the workhouse soon received an avalanche of letters containing money for the unfortunate old gentleman. One lady sent a check for £10 and an offer to provide a home for life for the poor old man on her estate in Hampshire. But at this moment it turned out that the old broke had been romancing, and that there was not the slightest truth in any of the stories he had related. So the money was all sent back to the benevolent donors. and the victim of Overend, Gurney & Co. was sent to exercise himself on the crank.

THE Chicaga Sorosis quarrelled soon after its first organization. One branch of it has just got into court. It secured the establishment of a restaurant where the members took their dinners and teas. It came to be the practice to give and take credit, the keeper being a woman of small property. Some of them incurred heavy bills, and when the keeper hinted at pay they took umbrage and their departure. The restaurant is closed, and the woman, now poor, is vainly trying to recover her debts.

WEIRD WONDERS.

Experience of Powers The Sculptor With Ghostly Visitors—His Relation of Some Strange Manifestations—He Believes in Spooks.

Dr. Bellows contributes to *Appleton's Journal* a paper entitled "Sittings with Powers, the Sculptor." In a course of conversation Mr. Powers relates the following spiritualistic experiences:

These spiritualistic phenomena have always interested me, although I have never been in the least carried away by them. I recollect we had many "seances" at my house and others when Home was here. I certainly saw, under circumstances where fraud and collusion, or prearrangement of machinery, was impossible, in my own house and among friends incapable of lending themselves to imposture, many very curious things. That of which all the world has heard, I have seen. There was nothing but moonlight in the room, it is true, and there is every presumption against such phenomena under such circumstances. But what you see, you see, and must believe, however difficult to account for it. I recollect that Mr. Home sat on my right hand, and, beside him, there were six others round one half of a circular table, the empty half toward the window and the moonlight.

All our fourteen hands were on the table, when a hand, delicate and shadowy, yet defined, appeared, dancing slowly just the other side of the table, and gradually creeping up higher, until, above what would have been the elbow, it terminated in a mist. This hand slowly came nearer to Mrs. ——, at the right side of the table, and seemed to pat her face. "Could it take a fan?" cried her husband. Three raps responded "Yes," and the lady put a fan near it, which it seemed trying to take. "Give it the handle," said the husband. The wife obeyed, and it commenced slowly fanning her with much grace. "Could it fan the rest of the company?" some one exclaimed, when three raps signified assent, and the hand, passing around, fanned each of the company, and then slowly was lost to view.

I felt, on another occasion, a little hand—it was pronounced that of a lost child—patting my cheek and arm. I took hold of it! It was warm, and evidently a child's hand. I did not loosen my hold, but it seemed to melt out of my clutch. Many other similar experiences I have had. It is interesting to know that the effect is not to create supernatural terrors or morbid feelings. My children, who knew all about it, and were present, never showed any signs of trepidation, such as ghost stories excite in sensitive and young brains.

I have always thought that there was something yet inexplicable about the nervous organization which might eventually prove us to be living much nearer to spiritual forms than most believe, and that a not impossible opening of our inner senses might even here enable us to perceive these forms. When we see a man in his flesh and blood we see his outward robes. It his nervous system alone were delicately separated from his body, for the nerves fill not only each tissue of the body, but extend even to the enamel of the teeth and the fibres of the hair. There is no part of the human frame that is not full of these invisible ramifications. Show us a man's nervous system, and, filmy as it might be in parts, his form would be perfectly retained, even to his eyes. Now this is one great step toward his spiritual body. A little beneath the nervous system, the spiritual body, and it might still have the precise form of the man. I believe it possible for this body to appear, and, under certain states, to be seen. I do not often mention a waking vision I enjoyed more than twenty years ago, but I will tell it to you. It happened five-and-twenty years ago.

I had retired at the usual hour, and, as I blew out the candle and got into bed, I looked upon our infant child, sleeping calmly on the other side of its mother, who also was sound asleep. As I lay broad awake, thinking on many things, I became suddenly conscious of a strong light in the room, and thought I must have forgotten to blow out the candle. I looked at the candle, but the candle was out. Still, the light increased, and I began to fear something was on fire in the room, and I looked over toward my wife's side to see if it were so. There was no sign of fire, but, as I cast my eye upward, I saw a green hillside, on which two bright figures, a young man and a young woman, their arms across each other's shoulders, were standing and looking down, with countenances full of love and grace, upon our sleeping infant.

A glorious brightness seemed to clothe them and to shine in upon the room. Thinking it possible that I was dreaming, and merely fancying myself awake (for the vision vanished in about the time I have been telling you the story and left me wondering), I felt my pulse, to see whether I had any fever. My pulse was as calm as a clock. I never was broader awake in my life, and I said to myself, "Thank God, what I have been longing for years to enjoy has at length been granted me, a direct look into the spirit-land!" I was so moved by the reflections excited by this experience, that I could not restrain myself from awakening my wife and telling her what had happened. She instantly folded her child to her bosom, weeping, and said: "And is our darling, then, so soon to be taken from us?" I pacified her by telling her that there was no evil omen in the vision I had seen; that the countenance of the heavenly visitants expressed only peace and joy, and that there was nothing to dread of harm to our child. And so we found it. I have longed much since to have any similar experience, but I never had it.

Mr. Powers being asked whether he really believed in the pretensions of modern spiritualists, said: I do not believe in the *revelations* of spirits, as made known through mediums or otherwise, for most corrupt and unworthy communications are often made; and, with many mediums, there is a great deal of trickery, while there are some so-called mediums who are nothing else than *charlatans*. But I do believe in the *fact* of spiritual manifestations, animal magnetism, and the moving of solid bodies, by means yet unexplained by purely scientific men. I believe we are now at the threshold of a new era of discoveries, very unlike the past.

DAKOTA TERRITORY will soon be knocking at the doors of the Union. Villages are said to be springing up there rapidly. More than five thousand persons have emigrated to the territory this summer. The present population is reckoned at twenty thousand, and forty-seven thousand acres of land have lately been taken up under the homestead and pre emption laws by actual settlers.

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At West Chester, Pa.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins WEDNESDAY, September 1st next.
For catalogue, apply to
WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
au7:n17 PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETOR.

CLASSICAL ACADEMY.
Mr. WM. H. WAKEHAM,
(A well-known and successful Teacher), having returned from the East, will resume his professional duties by opening a Select School for boys preparing for College or Business. Fall Term will begin on MONDAY, September 6th, in a handsome suite of rooms (now being fitted up) over the Allegheny Savings Bank, Federal street, Allegheny City. Apply to Principal at his former residence, 37 Union avenue, Allegheny. Circulars can be had at the Book Stores.
au27:n60 WM. H. WAKEHAM.

Miss M. MARKHAM,
(Late Associate Principal of Irving Institute,)
WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Misses,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
At the rooms lately occupied by the Curry Institute, No 52 and 54 Sixth street (late St. Clair).
Circulars can be had at all the principal Bookstores, or any information may be obtained of Miss Markham, at 312 PENN ST., Pittsburgh.
au18-n82

FEMALE EDUCATION.
MR. AND MRS. H. M. TWINING'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 2024 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia,
The object of this School is to impart a practical and useful education. For this purpose the rooms are fitted up with every necessary comfort and convenience for twenty scholars only. The most efficient teachers of French, German and Drawing are engaged.
An ample supply of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus is provided for the illustration of natural science.
A pamphlet Prospectus of the School will be furnished on application by letter or otherwise.
au18-d&F

NEWELL INSTITUTE,
255 and 267 Penn Street,
Will re-open on MONDAY, SEPT. 6TH.
Terms $40 per session of five months.
No extra charges, except for French and Music. Applicants to be able to read easily.
THE BOYS' SCHOOL ROOMS, in No. 267, have been recently enlarged and very much improved. The course of study qualifies for entrance into any College. Thorough teaching is given in those studies relating to business, such as SPELLING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, COMPOSITION, &c. German Classes daily. The character of the school is a guarantee for honest, vigorous teaching. The Teachers are Messrs. NEWELL, MACRUM, BURCHFIELD, SLOANE, and MORGAN.
The School Rooms for the YOUNG LADIES are in No. 255 Penn street. The Rooms are spacious and elegant. The Principal, Mr. J. R. NEWELL, will be assisted by Miss SPENCER, Miss E. M. LIGGETT, late of Vassar College, and Miss WATKINS, already known in the community as an able teacher. The two Departments, Junior and Senior, embrace the usual course pursued in such institutions.
THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT will be under the care of Prof. DEHAM and Miss STEBBINS. Prof. DEHAM charges are $25 per quarter, and Miss STEBBINS, $15 per quarter. Both are known as strictly FIRST-CLASS Teachers of Music. The LADIES' SCHOOL now offers every advantage which can be secured by faithful teaching and most desirable surroundings.
The Principal may be seen daily at 255 Penn street, from 9 to 12 o'clock. au4:WFM

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs, Pa.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL
SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.
G. W. MULLEN, Proprietor.
au30:n73

LAKE HOUSE, STONEBORO, PA., (on line of Jamestown and Franklin Railroad,) EDWARD DOLAN, Proprietor. This favorite Summer Resort is now ready for the reception of guests. It is delightfully situated, a few rods from SANDY LAKE, the most beautiful sheet of Water in Pennsylvania, and is accessible by Rail from ALL POINTS. Splendid Medicinal Springs on the grounds. au15:n5

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS.
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

B. TIEGEL,
(Late Cutter with W. Hespenheide,)
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 53 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.
se28:v21

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between MARY MEREDITH and WM. C. MEREDITH, engaged in the retail Grocery Business, at No. 256 Sandusky street, was dissolved on August 2d, 1869. All accounts will be settled by the undersigned; also, the undersigned will pay no debts contracted by WM. C. MEREDITH after this date.
MARY MEREDITH.
au25:n45.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1869.

The oil market was somewhat stronger to-day, the bids for most deliveries being a shade higher, but the sales were light, there being very few sellers here even at the improvement. The fact that prices are a fraction higher, does not amount to much in the present condition of affairs, with the exception, perhaps, that it may be taken as an indication of what is to follow, though this is very uncertain, as the market is not always permitted to take its own legitimate course. It is generally believed that if New York had not been so very "bearish," that prices to-day would be higher, but so long as operators there continue to sell "short" with a view of keeping prices down, much of an improvement in prices cannot reasonably be expected. Pittsburgh, besides not being disposed, is not in condition to sell freely, in consequence of the fact that there is nothing in it, at least to the refiner.

CRUDE.

Sale 2,000 bbls seller last three months, 14½, and 1,000 seller 90 days, at $5,75, on cars at Venango City. While the market is stronger, in sympathy with refined, as yet prices are no higher, and the demand light. Spot or seller September, may be quoted at 14¾; seller all year, 14½; and buyer all year, 15@15¼.

REFINED.

Sales 500 bbls, last half September, at 32¾; 500, last half October, at 32¾; and 500, on cars at works, at 29; spot or seller September. 31¾@31⅞; and September to December at 32¾. Compared with yesterday, prices are from an ¼ to a ¼ better, with rather more inquiry.

—Since the above was in type, we have a sale of 500 bbls spot, at 3⅞; and subsequently 32 was bid for the same delivery.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Fisher & Bro	1,040 bbls.
Pool & Bro	440 "
H M'Kelvy	520 "
J. Wilkins	400 "
J. Donnell	923 "
Total	3,323 bbls.

LUBRICATING OILS.

Eclipse Winter Lubricating oil	40c
Eclipse Railroad Axle	35c
Eclipse Machinery	75c
Eclipse Spindle	80c

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co. 500 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Ref. Co., 500 bbls refined to Tack & Bro., Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works 506 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth & Bro., 52 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro., 300 cases refined, Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total Refined, 300 cases, 1,758 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER WEST PENNA. R R.

Excelsior Oil Manf. Co., 100 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Holdship & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total Refined 300

OIL SHIPPED EAST AT DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchison Oil & Refined Co., 220 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co. 50 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

McKenna & Rodgers 10 bbls refined to A. Philips, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined 285

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 600 bales at 35c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts were 18,957 bbls; market 10@12c better on shipping grades and more doing; sales 16,800 bbls at $5,90@6,35 for superfine State and western, $6,65@7,30 common to choice extra State, $6,45@7,35 do. extra western, $7,40@7,55 good to choice white wheat extra, $6,70@7,35 common to choice round hoop Ohio, $6,75@7 common to fair extra St. Louis, $7,25@9 good choice do, market closing firm. Oregon Flour quiet at $7,25@8,75. California Flour quiet at $6,75@8,75, Rye Flour quiet; sales 300 bbls at $4,30@6,50. Corn Meal in fair request; sales 700 bbls of Marsh's caloric at $6,25. Whisky heavy; sales 50 bbls western at $1,15 for free. Wheat: receipts were 32,047 bush; market active and prices 3@5c better: sales 194,000 bush at $1,51@1,57 for No. 2 spring, $1,65@1,67, No. 1 do., $1,61@1,67 winter red and amber western, $1,60 mixed southern, $1.55 winter red Illinois, $1,60@1,70 amber Tennessee, $1,75 white California. Rye heavy; sales 5,000 bush State were made at $1,18¼. Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. Corn; receipts, 2,791 bush.; corn a shade firmer and rather more doing: sales of 57,000 bush. at $1@1,15½ for unsound new mixed western, $1,16@1,18 for sound do., $1,20@1,25 for high mixed and western and yellow. Oats; receipts, 19,677 bush.; oats a shade better; sales of 54,000 bush. at 60@65c for new southern and western. Rice firm at 8½@9½c for Carolina. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; sales of 900 hdds. at 11½@12¼c for Cuba, and 12@12¾c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull; sales of 40 hhds. Muscavado at 52c. Hops dull and nominal. Petroleum firm at 16½@16¾c for crude, 31¾@32c for refined. Linseed Oil dull at 97c@$1,00. Pork dull and heavy; sales of 400 bbls. at $31,87@32 for mess, closing at $31,87 cash, $31,50 for old do., $27,50 for prime, and $30,50@31,00 for prime mess. Beef steady and unchanged. Beef hams quiet; sales of 85 bbls at $25@30. Cut meats steady; sales of 130 pkgs at 14¾@15¼c for shoulders, and 17@19c for hams; middles quiet and firm, sales of 100 bxs ice-cured at 17@17½c. Lard quiet and steady; sales of 475 tierces at 17½@19¾c for steam, and 19¾@20c for kettle rendered. Butter steady, 16@28c for Ohio, 16@38 for State. Cheese quiet, 13@16c. Turpentine quiet and firmer, 42@42¼c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm; shipments of 45,000 bushels wheat at 9¼d. per sail, and 10d. per steamer.

Latest—Flour market closed 5c better on shipping grades, with fair export demand. Wheat quiet and firm, with good export demand at $1,53@1,57 for No. 2 spring, and $1,60@1,65 for winter red and amber western. Rye dull and heavy at $1,15 for western. Oats steady at 61@64c for western. Corn steady at $1,00 to $1,15 for unsound, and $1,16@1,18 for sound mixed western. Pork quiet and without decided change. Beef steady, with fair demand. Cut meats dull and nominal. Bacon firm and in moderate inquiry. Lard quiet at 19¼@19¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs unchanged.

CHICAGO, September 2.—Exchange at par selling, and 1-10 off buying. Freights fairly active, with engagements at 5c per sail, and 6½c per steam for wheat to Buffalo. Flour better; sales at $5,05@7,37½ for fair to fancy brands of spring extras, and $4,75 for spring superfine. Wheat firmer and ¾@1c higher, with movement mainly confined to shippers; sales at $1,29@1,30 for No. 2, and $1,18@1,19½ for No. 3; closing at $1,29@1,29½ for the former for future delivery; sales were made at $1,28¾@1,29½ seller the month; after 'Change there were sales at $1,29 seller September. Corn firm and buoyant under a good shipping demand and prices advanced 1c; sales at 87¾@89c for No. 2, closing at the outside price; canal corn afloat firmer and higher at 89@90c for No. 2, and 93c for future delivery; No. 2 sold at 87¼@88¼c seller September. After 'Change there were sales of No. 2 at 88c seller September. Oats quiet but steady at 44@44½c for No. 2, closing steady for future delivery; there was a fair movement at 43¾@44c seller, and 44¾@45c buyer for month. Rye is more active and a shade firmer, closing at 94½c for No. 2. Barley quiet but steady, closing at $1,25 for No. 2 seller the month. Highwines dull at $1,10 for new. Provisions dull for all descriptions except dry salted shoulders, which were in good demand for export; sales 140,000 pounds at 13½c: the stock here is estimated at 1,660,000 pounds. Mess Pork nominal at $33,50. Lard 18½@18¾c. Receipts—3,648 bbls flour, 64,239 bush wheat, 173,925 bush corn, 50,680 bush oats, 4,287 bush rye, 1,900 bush barley, 8,085 head hogs. Shipments—5,689 bbls flour, 55,600 bush wheat, 185,309 bush corn, 85,250 bush oats, 1,651 bush rye, 3,070 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—Tobacco strong but unchanged. Cotton nominal at 32c. Hemp steady; sales of undressed at $1,25@1,35 and dressed at $2,35. Flour steady, with a good demand; superfine $4,87@5,15, extra $5,25@5,40, double extra $5,25@6,00, treble extra $6,25@6,75, and choice to fancy family $7,00@8,25. Wheat firm and slightly higher; no good spring in the market; No. 2 red fall $1,15@1,18, No. 1 do. $1,20@1,75, choice $1,30@1,40, No. 2 white $1,25@1,28, and No. 1 do. $1,36. Corn firm, but not much doing; white ranges at 90@94c. Oats quiet and unchanged; mixed and black in bulk at 44@46c; mixed to white in sacks at 50@53c. Rye slow at 85@87c. Whisky more settled at $1,14@1,14½. Provisions quiet and sales mostly on order. Pork $34@34,25. Bacon; shoulders sold at 15½@15¾c. Clear rib sides 18¾c. Clear sides 18½@19c. Lard dull at 18½@19¼c for steam to choice kettle. Receipts: 4,300 bbls flour. 25,200 bushels wheat, 300 bush corn, 19,300 bush oats, 200 bush rye, 100 hogs.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Flour firm; family $6 25. Wheat firm and fair demand, red $1 25@1 30. Corn dull at $1. Oats steady at 55@58. Rye firm at $1. Barley saleable at $1 50@1 60c for fall. Tobacco in good demand and prices leading upward; sales of 337 hhds at $7 to $25. Whisky unsettled, could have been bought at $1 13 at the close. Mess pork dull at $33@33 25. Bacon; shoulders wanted at 15c but held at 15¼, bulk shoulders loose, 125,000 pounds sold at 13½. Lard neglected at 19½. Sugar cured hams scarce and firm at 24c but few in market. Butter firm at 28@35c. Eggs 15c for selected. Gold 133¾ buying. Exchange steady at 1-10 discount buying.

BALTIMORE, September 2.—Flour firm and active, with an upward tendency and no advance established; western superfine $6,00@6,25, extra $6,50@7,50, family $6,50@8,25. Wheat firm and higher; prime to choice red $1,50@1,55. Corn firm; prime white $1,18, and yellow nominally $1,20@1,22. Oats firm at 60@65c. Rye dull at $1,10@1,15. Mess Pork quiet at $34,50. Bacon firm and advancing; rib sides 19¼c, clear rib 19¾c, shoulders 16¼c, and hams 24@25c. Lard quiet at 20@21c. Whisky firm at $1,17.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—Bagging firm, 2 pound, 24@24½c. Flour active; superfine $5@5,25. Grain firm; red wheat $1,15, white $1,25. Corn in bulk at 85@92½. Oats in bulk 45@50. Rye 90@95. Barley $1,15@1,25. N. O. sugar firm at 14½. Prime New Orleans Molasses 75. Prime Rio Coffee 24½. Provisions in good demand. Mess pork $34@24,25. Bacon shoulders 16; clear rib 19¼@19½; clear sides 19¾. Lard 20½. Hams; S. C. 22½; extra S. C. 23½. Whiskey: raw $1,12½@1,15.

TOLEDO, September 2.—Flour quiet. Wheat 1c better; No. white Michigan $1,48; regular $1,35; amber Michigan $1,41; No. 1 red $1,41; No. 2 do. $1,38; No. 3 do. $1,32; rejected red $1,14. Corn unchanged; No. 1 98c; No. 2 96c; rejected 2c better, 85c. Oats quiet and unchanged. No. 1 50c; No. 2 47c. Rye dull, No. 2 90c. Receipts 2,900 bbls flour, 59,500 bush wheat, 10,500 bush corn, 4,800 bush oats, 200 bush rye. Shipments 1,500 bbls flour, 84,000 bush wheat 4,800 bush, corn 6,300 bush, oats 800 bush.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2—Northwestern extra family flour $6 50@7 50, Ohio do $6 75@7 75. Wheat active and advanced 5c; red $1 47@1 55, white $1 55. Rye steady at $1 12. Corn in fair demand, yellow at $1 17@1 19, mixed western at $1 14@1 17. Oats 50@60c for new and 61@65c for old, Groceries unchanged. Provisions dull. Petroleum, crude unchanged, refined 31¾. Whisky dull at $1 25.

CLEVELAND, September 2.—Flour: the market is quiet. Wheat: No. 2 white sold at $1,40; 9 cars No. 2 red sold at $1,39. Corn: sales of 1,000 bush No. 1 at $1,00. Oats: sales of 5,000 bush for the last half of September at 48c. Rye: No. 1 $1,00@1,15 and No. 2 90@95c. Petroleum: refined held at 28@28¼c for October in large lots; small lots on the spot sold at 30@31c; crude held at $6,50.

MILWAUKEE, September 2.—Flour a shade firmer but prices remain unchanged. Wheat firm, $1,35 for No. 1 and $1,35½ for No. 2. Oats dull and lower, 44c for No. 2. Corn closed firm at 87c for No. 2. Rye and Barley nominal. Grain freights nominally unchanged. Receipts: 500 bbls flour; 8000 bush wheat; 4000 bush oats; 1000 bush corn. Shipments 29,000 bush what.

CHICAGO, September 2.—Cattle active at 4@5c for common to fair, $5.25@5,50 for good to extra cows, $6,75@7,00 good to choice, and $8,00 for prime extra beeves. Hogs steady and fairly active for best grades but common grades are dull and nominally 15@25c lower with sales at $8.50@8,90 for common, $9@9,25 for fair to medium, $9,40@9,95 for good to choice.

MEMPHIS, September 2.—Cotton firm at 33c for middling, and 32c for low middling: receipts 4, exports 3 bales. Corn 90@93c. Oats 65c. Hay $22,50. Bran $19@20. Wheat $1,15@1,30. Meal $4,r25@4,63. Bacon steady, sides 20c, and shoulders 16½@16¾c.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—Cattle steady and firm at 2@6¼c for inferior to choice. Hogs steady and unchanged at 8@10c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Trade—this department continues moderately active and prices generally steady for all staple fabrics, notwithstanding the efforts of a leading jobbing house in reducing a few brands of bleached cottons, as noted yesterday. Massachusetts B B goods are now withdrawn. Garner & Co. have advanced the prices of their Amoskeag prints, and prints sold under their own name at 13c, but the trade is not disposed to meet any advance on prices at present. Woolens moving quite freely, though generally at low prices, which afford a very small margin on the cost. Flannels and Blankets active, while Woolen Shawls are in good request.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, September 2.—2 cars stone, J L L Knox; 1 do do, P Wolf; 100 bbls flour, Montgomery & S; 55 do oil, J Spear; 1 car clay, Lloyd & Black; 5 do 1 s ore, Bryan & Caughey; 6 do do, McKnight P & Co; 10 cases tobacco, J H Lippincott, 50 bbls flour, P Duff & Son; 50 empty tar bbls, Livingston & Bro; 50 do do, Braun & W; 1 car bones, Seward & E; 3 cases handles; Jas Bown; 40 do tobacco, Hawworth & D; 46 sks rye, Hitchcock McC & Co; 12 bbls knobs, Jones & Co; 28 bdls bows, Thos Hare & Bro; 4 bxs yarn, McElroy D & Co; 82 sks oats, 16 do rye, 1 bbl eggs, Samuel Devol; 48 sks corn, J A Graff; 12 bbls apples, Head & M; 76 sks oats, Bobb & Herron: 60 empty oil bbls, D Bly & Co; 150 oil do, B D Moore; 4 hhds tobacco, E Wormser & Co; 32 bbls apples, 10 bxs plums, Voigt M & Co: 8 bbls apples, 8 bxs peaches, Day & Co; 9 bbls apples, W C Armstrong; 2 do eggs, 3 jars butter, C Hartman, 17 bbls apples, W H Graff; 27 do do, VanGorder & S; 22 do do, Bruggerman & O'B; 12 sks rags, McHenry & Hood; 19 do rye, Scott & Gisal; 3 bbls wine, N Grasser; 10 do vinegar, Jno Wilson & Son; 100 bxs starch, S P Shriver & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, September 2.—9 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do John Moorhead; 1 do do Brown & Co; 14 do do Nimick & Co; 1 do do, W Rea; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace: 100 do do, Shomaker & Langenhiem; 36 tcs hams, J H Parker; 25 do do F Sellers & Co; 16 bales cotton, Kennedy Childs & Co: 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 1 car wheat, Scott & Gisal; 1 do pipe, Weldon & Kelly; 1 do do, staves, M P Adams & Bro: 25 bxs candles, Atwell & Lee; 6 half chests tea, Jas Shanley & Co; 1 car feed, Robb & Herron; 11 sks rags, McCullough Smith & Co; 26 do do, Godfrey & Clark; 3 cars ice, John White Jr; 21 bdls broom handles, McElroy & Co; 8 bales cotton, A H Childs & Co; 2 bbls liquor, L Bear; 10 bxs cheese, N J Braden.

ALLEGHENY STATION, September 2.—1 car rye, J Rhodes & Co; 1 do flaxseed, Ewer Hamilton & Co; 1 do lumber, G R Proctor; 1 do ice, Gilmore & Co; 1 do do, Kreps; 14 do limestone, Superior Iron Co; 219 sks oats, R Knox & Son; 2 cars do, Geo Stewart; 2 do flaxseed, M B Suydam; 8 sks feed, Voeghtly & Kopp; 24 bales cotton, A H Childs & Co, 164 hides, A J Groetzinger; 9 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro: 294 bgs millfeed, Hipply & Beckert; 2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 18 bgs seed, J Craig; 2 cars lumber, John Norton; 1 do do, Smith C & Co; 1 do do, R M Dickey; 2 cases tobacco, W H Park; 487 bgs corn, Rose & Ewing; 23 bbls apples; J Herbert; 57 do rye, 120 do feed, 200 sks oats J B McKee; 250 do millfeed, Geo McConnell; 1 car lumber A C Taggart.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, September 2,—50 bbls residum, D Bly & Co; 400 bbls oil, Jas Wilkins. 1,400 do do, Fisher Bro; 37 hidss, M Delange; 1 car oats and rye, Keil & Ritchart: 2 cars stone, Harrison & Bro; 1 do do, P Braugh; 2 cars metal, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 50 bbls oil, W Wilson 1 car metal, H Woodsides: 1 do do, Moorhead; 520 bbls oil, H McKely; 924 do do, J Donnell; 400 do do, Pool Bro.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILROAD, Sept. 2.—1 coil rope, Whitmere & Co; 1 car oats, Keil & R; 2 do staves, W Hastings; 1 do oats, M Steel & Son; 2 do wheat, J S Liggett: 2 do rye, Culp & D; 50 bbls highwines, Little & M; 5 bbls apples, R E Ellis; 49 bgs rye, W J Meek; 1 box mdse, J B Lyons; 6 tcs lard, A J Hagan.

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TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
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my6:177-THS&T

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

Account of Wm. Johnston and C. Robb, executors of Andrew Johnson, dec'd.
Orphans' Court, No. 88, June term, 1869
And now, to-wit, June 10, 1869, the Court, on motion of R. S. Woods, attorney for exceptants, appoint W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Esq., Auditor, to audit the account open on the exceptions and make distribution of the balance in the hands of accountants. BY THE COURT.
From the Record:
A. HILANDS, Clerk.
The Auditor above named will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, at his office, No. 54 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on the 6th day of AUGUST next, at 2 o'clock P. M
W. G. HAWKINS, JR., Auditor.
JULY 10, 1869. jy12:m6 M

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN the partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT HAY and LEWIS HAY, under the firm of R. Hay & Son was dissolved on the 25th day of August, 1869, by mutual consent. All debts due to said firm are to be paid to, and those due from the same discharged by the said Robert Hay, at No. 145 Federal street, Allegheny City, where the business will be continued by said Robert Hay. J. WALTER HAY,
au27:n62 ROBERT HAY.

THE COMMON SENSE WINE AND CIDER MILL, Manufactured by the Ashland (Ohio) Machine Company, is the most practical Cider Mill in the world. By one operation it grinds the apples, presses them as dry as chips between rollers, while the cider passes direct into the barrel. They are run by hand or power, easily operated, durable and substantial. Before purchasing a Cider Mill send for an illustrated Circular. au16:n39

NEWSPAPER FREE.—Coal Miners, and persons desiring a Western Home, and others, can have a spicy Weekly Paper FREE FOR SIX MONTHS by sending name and Postoffice address to GARDNER JOURNAL, Gardner, Illinois. 21:m18

GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES,
At the Old Stand Stocking Store,
24 Fifth Avenue,
JAMES PHELAN.

MERINO FEET HALF HOSE,
At the Old Stand Stocking Store,
24 Fifth Avenue,
JAMES PHELAN.

INFANTS' HAND KNIT SACQUES AND BOOTS.
At the Old Stand Stocking Store, 24 Fifth Avenue,
JAMES PHELAN.

WHITE AND SCARLET SHETLAND SHAWLS,
At the Old Stand Stocking Store, 24 Fifth Avenue.
JAMES PHELAN.

TRAVELING SHIRTS,
At the Old Stand Stocking Store,
24 Fifth Avenue,
JAMES PHELAN.

WHITE LIME.—100 barrels Cleveland White Lime; 200 bbls Eastern do., for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

MAPLE SUGAR.—10 barrels on consignment at WATT, LANG & CO'S, 172 and 174 Wood street.

CEMENT—100 bbls Louisville Hydraulic Cement, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD

CHEESE.—50 boxes Factory Cheese; 25 boxes Goshen do., for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains without important change, two feet two inches in the channel, by Monongahela marks. Weather continues clear, cool and pleasant—mercury 71 in shade.

Captain Dean is having the Messenger repainted, which, when completed, will add very much to her outward appearance.

Capts. Frank. and Dan. Marratta, have contracted for a small boat for Trinity River (Texas.) The hull is to be built at Ereedom, and it is expected she will be ready to leave here about the last of next month.

The Glendale is off the dock and has laid up at the fifth ward wharf, Allegheny.

The R. C. Gray will go on the Manchester dock for repairs. She will be supplied with new smoke stacks before she comes out again.

The Lorena and Leonidas will undergo repairs at Cincinnati.

Captain John Sinnott, a well-known New Orleans steamboatman, is here on a visit to his sister, who resides in Allegheny. He built the Wm. Bagaley here several years prior to the war.

We copied a letter from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, written by Capt. David Dryden, which was in effect that there was no one looking after the wreck of the J N McCullough, sunk last winter, near Madison, and intimating, that if it was not removed by the proper parties, that it would be removed by the Government, and the effects sold to pay the expenses thus incurred. For the information of Capt. Dryden, we would state that a man has been stationed at Madison ever since the disaster, whose business it was to look after the wreck, and whenever the water was low enough, everything that could be handled was removed. Furthermore, Capt. Dan. Moore is now, and has been for sometime past, at Madison, engaged in this very work, and we are very sure that Capt. Dryden is no more anxious to have the wreck removed than Capts. More and Ackley. Capt. Dryden should post himself better and not go off half cocked, as he did in this matter.

—Several of the crew of the steamer Sully, lately returned from a mountain trip, claim to have a lien on the boat and have entered suit for the sum of $1,514,-31, which they state is the amount due them.

—The safe of the Cumberland was found last Saturday near where she blew up. There has been a remarkable reticence on the part of her officers relative to this disaster and subsequent events.

—The Louisvile *Courier-Journal*, of Tuesday says: Capt. Poe, of the Mollie Ebert, which boat is laid up below the falls, is in the city. We learn that it is his intention to take the Mollie to Mound City for repairs. She will take a load of freight, and will leave the last of this week..... Captain Hugh Campbell, of the Mary Davage, was in the city yesterday. The Davage is below the falls, but her barges are aground at French Island.

—The Captain of the steamer Lady Grace, lying at Omaha, got himself rather roughly handled last Sunday by a lot of roughs. It appears that the Lady Grace was chartered by some parties to take passengers to a prize fight that came off below Plattesmouth and on the return trip some misunderstanding took place between the Captain and his rough guests, wherein the Captain received some bad bruises on his head and body, and also on several of the doors of the cabin; furniture was thrown overboard, and smashing was the general disorder. On the arrival of the boat at Omaha, several of the rowdies were arrested.

—The Evansville *Journal*, of Monday, says: Capt. Lowith, of the Cumberland, is in the city. He is on his way to Louisville to attend the investigation of the cause of the explosion, by the Local Inspectors. The boilers of the Cumberland are now partly out of the water, opposite the lower corn shed, below Raleigh Boats can pass on either side of them. Marion Wright, late clerk of the ill-fated Cumberland, was also a passenger by the Lumsden, and looks somewhat the "worse of the wear," though he has nearly recovered from his injuries. He reports Bruce Hunter also improving. He has no idea now many people were lost in the disaster, as all the books were lost.

PROPOSALS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., August 27, 1869.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—The Sewer Commission of the City of Allegheny are prepared to receive proposals for the construction of a

Trunk Sewer, about 2,000 Feet in Length,

On Spring Garden Avenue, from Angle street to the city L ne.

Drawings and specifications can be seen and full information obtained, at the City Engineer's office. Bids will be received for constructing the sewer in brick and also in stone and must be delivered on or before SEPTEMBER 4th, 1869. Forms of proposals, on which forms alone bids will be received, will be furnished at the City Engineer's office.

The Commission do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid.

By order of the Commission,

CHARLES DAVIS
au28:n69 CITY ENGINEER.

SEWARD & BENTLEY'S ALISMA FOR THE HAIR

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

Prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriant.

$1,00 and $1,50 per Bottle. Each Bottle in a Neat Paper Box.

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Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.
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For sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:d99-T:TH S

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Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street.
Corner of Irwin, now offer to the trade at low figures, strictly

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Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Sugars.
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Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffees.
Tobacco, Lard Oil, Fish, Nails, Glass, Soaps, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.

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do do Clarets, imported in bottles.
do do White Wines, in bottles.
M. Work & Sons' Sparkling Catawba.
Fine old Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines.
Free old Monongahela Rye Whiskies, pure.
do Very Superior Old Scotch do do.

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Sole Agents for Moet & Chandon's Grand Vin. Imperial.
Verzenay and Sellery Champagne.
Brandies of our own selection and warranted.
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se :y16

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my18

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JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
ja12:r58

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITY AND COMFORT for the traveling community.

J. B. HARRIS
Safety Fire Jacket, Car Heater and MODERATOR.

For Smoke and Hot Air Flues, dispensing with the use of stoves and fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the Jacket may be attached. Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended.

It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto, I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars, &c. Wherever pipes as conductors are made dangerous by being overheated and security desired, I will send on application right to manufacture or use the above invention. Also Territorial rights to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges either by State or county.

J. B. HARRIS.

Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner of Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy16:m86

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266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines. ja5:26

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after 11 P. M., Sunday AUGUST 29th, 1869, Trains will arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 am	*Day Express	12:30 am
Fast Line	1:35 am	*Pacific Ex	7:45 am
Wall's No. 1	6:20 am	Wall's No. 1	6:30 am
Brinton Acc'n	7:50 am	Mail Train	8:10 am
Wall's No. 2	9:05 am	Bra'ks Ac No 1	5:10 pm
Cincinnati Ex	8:25 am	Cincin'ti Ex	12:30 pm
Johnstown Ac	10:20 am	Wall's No. 2	11:35 am
Bra'ks Ac No 1	7:00 pm	Johnstown Ac	4:05 pm
Pittsb'h Ex	12:40 pm	Bra'ks Ac No 2	8:20 pm
Phila. Express	1:00 pm	Phila. Express	3:50 pm
Wall's No. 3	1:50 pm	Wall's No. 3	3:05 pm
Bra'ks Ac No 2	9:55 pm	Wall's No. 4	6:05 pm
Wall's No. 4	5:50 pm	*Fast Line	7:30 pm
Way Passn'r	10:20 pm	Wall's No. 5	11:00 pm

*These trains make close connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore.

The Church Train leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:10 p. m.

*Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS.
au30 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after August 29, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
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FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS,
FRED'K. H. COLLIER.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
ASSEMBLY—MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
ALEXANDER MILLAR,
JOSEPH WALTON,
JAMES TAYLOR,
D. N. WHITE,
JOHN H. KERR.
SHERIFF HUGH S. FLEMING.
TREASURER—JOS. F. DENNISTON.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
COMMISSIONER—JHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK ORPHANS' COURT—ALEX. HILANDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second Page: Poetry, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Miscellaneous Items. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Commercial, and River News. Markets by Telegraph, Imports by Railroad. Seventh page: General Selection of Interesting Reading Matter.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 55¼f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 88⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 135¼@135⅜.

MR. ASA PACKER was nominated, by reason of his supposed strength in the anthracite districts. It is just there that he will be beaten, if nowhere else.

OUR clever and prosperous friends of the *Miners' Journal*, for forty-four years a weekly newspaper and now one of the most influential in the Commonwealth, send us the first number of their new daily issue. We shall see this excellent journal oftener now.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is requested to state that Mr. Justice Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, "is at present enjoying good health, and has no intention of resigning his position." This is an authoritative contradiction of an assertion which was first made in a journal of this city, that journal also since nominating his successor.

SINCE the opposition in Pennsylvania and New York refuse to abide by the Legislative ratifications which the two States have given to the XVth Article, it is very likely that they will force an issue on that point in Ohio, which is sure to elect a Republican Legislature next month, and with good Democratic authority for cancelling the last winter's rejection of the Article.

THE latest Tennessee rumor is that the new Legislature recently elected has the legal title to that authority, under the State constitution, as soon as chosen, and that the preceding body is permanently dissolved. This precludes the hope of any ratification of the XVth Article by the latter. The rebel assembly which meets next month will, most certainly, reject it. And so Tennessee is lost.

EIGHTEEN States have ratified the new amendment to the Constitution. Among them, we include New York, which has filed no certificate. Five other States are reasonably certain to adopt it. For the other five, we must look to Virginia, Mississippi, Texas; to Indiana and Nebraska, which are not yet counted; and take our chances in Ohio, Maryland, Oregon and California, the last of which voted two days since.

OUR accurate report of Senator MORTON'S great speech last night is from the phonographic pen of our friend and fellow-citizen, GEORGE W. DITHRIDGE, Esq, who has few equals in the art of reporting, although regarding it as merely an accomplishment, being too extensively and profitably engaged in mercantile business to enter journalism as a profession in which he would at once secure prominent place.

NEW YORK has been counted for the XVth Article, but the State Department has no notice of the ratification which her Legislature has made, since Governor Hoffman, a model Democrat, avails himself of the Legislative omission to direct his certificate of the act to be made, and absolutely declines now to do it, he and his friends pledging themselves, in the event of their securing a majority in the next Legislature, to repeal the ratifying resolution. This nullifying decision of Hoffman presents a fair example of Democratic regard for the popular will, and for any legal authority which stands in the way of their partisan interests.

THE meeting of Republicans held at City Hall, last night, to ratify the nominations made by the recent State and County Conventions, was an old fashioned outpouring of the masses, and such a gathering as must inspire renewed confidence in the patriotism and devotion to principle of a people so famous for contributing overwhelming majorities whenever the issue is made and the opportunity presented in favor of Freedom, Justice and Progression. Old Allegheny, the banner county of the United States, enters earnestly and enthusiastically into a canvass which must result in a fresh local and State triumph for the Republican party in October; and her patriotic citizens promise to do their full duty towards helping on the election of the gallant GEARY and the scholarly WILLIAMS to the highest offices within the Commonwealth.

SENATOR MORTON, OF INDIANA.

This learned and distinguished gentleman delivered a speech last evening at City Hall, on the occasion of the opening of the Republican campaign in Allegheny county, a full and perfect phonographic report of which appears in to-day's paper. We bespeak for the able, concise and argumentative address a careful perusal and study, for it is worthy the clear brain and sound reasoning faculties of the eminent orator, ststesman and patriot.

Political Items.

PACKER handed over to the Democratic State Committee a first installment of $160,000 for campaign purposes, last week. He will have to raise his stake several times within the next six weeks to be elected.

THE Democratic press throughout the State is urging the election of a Democratic Legislature on the ground of reform and retrenchment in the expenses of the State government. But the record of that party in the last Legislature, and particularly on the question of increasing the salaries of the members to $1,500 is against all economy in the administration of State affairs. On motion to increase the compensation of members to $1,500 a session, the record stands thus: Of the sixty-two Republican members of the House, twelve, less than one-fifth, voted aye. Of the thirty-eight Democratic members, sixteen, almost one-half, voted aye.

The Scranton *Republican* says: "A good many people who are opposed to monopolies will be asked to vote for Asa Packer for Governor. This wealthy gentleman is not only President of the Lehigh Valley monopoly, but he is a Director of the Jersey Central and Morris and Essex, and thus directly interested in the dominant interests of the Lackawanna Valley. Any body who votes for him in the hope of striking a blow at overshadowing corporate interests will commit a grievous error. If there is a man in Pennsylvania who more than another embodies the idea that the interests of consolidated capital are opposed to those of the general public and of the laboring classes, that man is Asa Packer. With him installed at Harrisburg, the railroad company would have everything its own way."

Frauds Upon Registration.

The New York *Citizen* (Dem.) speaking of the system of "repeating" by which Hoffman was elected Governor last Fall, says:

"Repeating can be carried on even where there is no false registry, or, to state it more accurately, illegal ballots can thus be deposited in place of legal ones. Toward the close of election day it will be found that a large number of persons who are duly registered have not voted. The names of these are copied off the list and passed out to the repeaters, who then assume a new individuality, and vote in the character of the missing citizens. If the true parties turn up afterward they are denied the right of suffrage, because their names have been fraudulently usurped; but this exposure rarely occurs.

THE AMNESTY for political offences recently proclaimed by the Emperor Napolen III, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I, has been received with great approval by the Paris journals. The course of the Emperor, it is asserted, is the manner in which a Government acts which is strong enough to fear nothing from its adversaries, and which has just revived its popularity by entering into new and harmonious relations with the country. Attention is called to the fact that the decree of amnesty, as far as it applies to press and political offences, is countersigned by all the ministers. That circumstance, it is alleged, proves that the measure was deliberated in Council. The amnesty is therefore considered as a manifestation of the line of conduct the Ministry intends to pursue. This act of grace, it is contended, is the compliment and the best commentary on the Imperial message and the Senatus Consultum, and is a pledge that liberal laws will be liberally applied.

THE water supply of New York city, great as it is at present, will in a short time be largely increased. The Croton Aqueduct Board having, by accurate hydrographic surveys, discovered that artificial lakes could, for comparatively small sums, be constructed in a continuous line forty miles north of Croton Lake, resolved to add to the resources of the present reservoirs. A tract of ground at Boyd's Corner, in Putnam county, was, therefore, purchased, and a stone dam, 700 feet in breadth and 64 feet in depth, is in course of construction. This dam, 23 miles north of Croton Lake in a direct line, will form a lake 7,500 feet long, at an elevation of 600 feet above mean tide. The lake has an area of 1,304 acres, or 2,037 square miles, and will contain 3,369,206,857 gallons of water. This is to form a storage reservoir. Croton Lake, the present source of supply, is four miles long, one-eighth of a mile wide, and at some points in the centre of the valley, 60 feet deep.

(Continued from First Page.)

Gold and silver are the standard of values. It is true that the standard of value in property is in greenbacks, measured by gold. If you issue more greenbacks, they will depreciate just in proportion as you increase the quantity of them. What is the effect of that? Does it make any body any better off? On the contrary it deranges all solid, regular business, and especially does it injure the laboring man. It injures him worse than it injures the merchant, and I will tell you how. As you increase the quantity of currency you stimulate speculation. Do we not all know that as you create the quantity of currency, just as we did during the war, when we had to do it, that you thereby stimulate speculation. Men buy up personal property to speculate upon. They buy up provisions, breadstuffs. They will buy up hardware and merchandise of all kinds and hoard it up in ware houses for bigger prices. That is what we call speculation. But so far as labor is concerned, you cannot hoard that in ware houses; you cannot lay that by like merchandise, for bigger prices. The demand for labor is in the present. Labor is worth only the price that it will bring to-day. Inflation does not increase the price of labor, therefore provisions and all that the poor man has to buy may go up under the influence of speculation before labor has advanced one per cent. Therefore avoid speculation, and to avoid speculation we must have no expansion of an inconvertible currency. I said a moment ago that by increasing our inconvertible currency you do not increase the amount of money. If your money was convertible, thereby increasing the amount of it, it would still be equal to coin, you would increase the amount of money. But, on the contrary, when you increase the amount of paper currency, it depreciates just in proportion to its expansion. Of all the robberies of the laboring man there is none equal to that inflicted by the expansion of an inconvertible currency. Let us rather make good that which we have; let us have a sober prosperous business, rather than a feverish speculative business, that would result from the expansion of an inconvertible currency, finally to result in a crash and ruin.

I now come to another resolution in the platform. The next resolution is that the movement for the amelioration of the laboring man meets with the hearty approval of the Democratic party.

That is just as cheap as dirt. They resolve that they are in favor of all the proposed movements for the amelioration of the laboring man. They cannot name one that they are in favor of. Let me say that the Republican party is the friend of the laboring man. It is the friend of free labor. The elevation of labor is the cardinal principle of the Republican party. It was a part always of the slavery question. The Democratic party were in favor of slavery. In what is the essential idea of slavery? It is that capital should own labor, and any party that is in favor of slavery is in favor of the idea that capital should own labor. The Republican party has elevated labor. It has done more for the dignity of labor than all other parties that have gone before. It is co-operative with the laboring man. It is in favor of all that can be done for his elevation. Why, my friends, what party was it that gave the Government land to the actual settler? That was done by a Republican Congress. The Democratic party had been in power forty years and never thought of such a thing. The Republican party one year ago provided for eight hours as a day's labor in all the Government workshops. The Democratic party never thought of that. I can say, in general terms, of whatever can be done to elevate labor, to make it profitable, to make the laboring man comfortable or rich, will be done by the Republican party. All that has been done, has been done by the Republican party. [Cheers.]

My, friends, the next resolution is against reconstruction as adopted by Congress. I shall not discuss that. The resolution complains that the rebels were not allowed representation in Congress. You have heard that over and over again. It reminds me of Beecher's dog Noble, that continued working at the hole the squirrel went in three years before. The Democratic party will never get done working at these old holes. It does not know that the squirrel passed in and escaped out the other side years ago.

I will come to the last one, and that is as to the internal revenue system, which it declares to be grossly unjust. It does not say one word about tariff. Over here in Ohio, the Democracy say the tariff is grossly iniquitous, but they do not say anything about that here, because Pennsylvania is too deeply interested in manufactures. But in Ohio and through the Western States they declare uniformly against the tariff. Let us review the question of taxation. We have two systems of revenue. We have internal revenue and the tariff. I do not say that these systems are perfect. You never get them so. They never will be so. But, I say that they are as nearly perfect as we have been able to get them. The question is sometimes asked why Congress does not collect revenue in the same way that they do in the State of Pennsylvania, by levying a taxation on the real estate of the country? Why does not the nation collect its revenue in the same way? Because some say that would not be fair. There are two or three reasons for it. In the first place a tax upon land is called a direct tax. By the Constitution of the United States a tax upon real estate is in the nature of a direct tax, and the Constitution of the United States says that direct taxes shall be apportioned in the several States according to their population. Suppose the United States wanted to raise one hundred millions by direct taxes; they would have to apportion it among the several States, not according to their property. That would be very hard on the new States, for they have more population than property, and such a tax would be very unjust. That clause was long since put in the Constitution, and therefore we shall never raise revenue by direct taxation. What is our plan?

We have the Internal Revenue tax and the Tariff. First, as to the Internal Revenue tax. What is the theory of it? So far as we can the Revenue tax is placed upon luxuries, to the relief of the middle and lower classes. I say that it makes the burden fall as far as possible upon luxuries and upon wealth and capital, to the relief of labor and of the middle classes. We cannot do that altogether; we come as near to it as possible. In the first place the greater part of the Revenue tax is collected from whisky and tobacco. Then we tax incomes. Every man who has an income over one thousand dollars has to pay a tax upon the excess over that amount. If it is over five thousand dollars he pays a still greater percentage on the amount. He who has less than one thousand dollars pays nothing. Then we have a tax in the way of stamps. I need not explain that to you. That falls chiefly upon profitable business. Then we have a tax upon manufactures, and that is so placed as to relieve all small manufacturers. Now, we believe that inasmuch as the revenue is being so much better collected that we can dispense with the tax upon manufactures and perhaps upon incomes. But upon that point I give no personal opinion. But we think we shall be able to relieve all taxes except upon whisky and tobacco by the honest and faithful collection of the revenue. I repeat that the general idea that prevails in the levying of that tax is to make the burden to fall upon luxuries and upon capital and wealth, to the relief of labor and the middle classes.

I suppose that I need not defend the Tariff here, where you are so deeply interested in it. But what is the general idea of it? It is the same thing, to make the burden fall upon luxuries to the relief of labor and the middle classes. We cannot do that altogether. We have to tax some articles of necessity, because we cannot collect sufficient revenue from luxuries. We have to tax tea and coffee and sugar. If we intend to pay our debts honestly, we must do it with money, and it can be done only by taxation, and we must get enough to meet our wants. What we are trying to do is to reduce our wants to the lowest possible sum, so as to collect as little tax as possible.

In regard to the Tariff, it is heaviest upon luxuries, upon silks, wines and those things properly called luxuries, and such as do not belong to the necessaries of life. But we have to tax manufactures, and heavily, too. Here comes the complaint that we adjust this tariff so as to protect American manufactures, and so we do not by the tariff so high as to prevent the importation of any foreign manufactured article. We only tax them sufficient to make a healthy competition, and nobody can complain of that, except upon the basis of objection to the establishment of manufactures in this country.

No, they take no exception to the tariff, but they take exception to the internal revenue. But I have spoken of that, and I have shown that it is based upon the principle of relieving the laboring classes and making the tax fall upon capital, where it is not a burden. Now I have done, so far as taxation is concerned.

There are some other points to talk to you about very briefly. One question was asked me by the *Post*, which I had nearly forgotten. I have spoken of the inflation of the currency by the further issue of greenbacks, and say that we have enough currency to conduct the business of the country fairly and do not want any more; instead of wanting more, we want to make good what we have.

The *Post* asks whether I did not say that the Government had the right to issue greenbacks in the redemption of the Five-Twenty bonds? I say that I did. I convinced many people of it. But I took that view of the question, that the Government has the right to use the existing greenbacks for the redemption of the Five-twenties. I show this distinction broadly. While I think that the Government had the right to use the old greenbacks, I distinctly denied that the Government had the right now, after these bonds were sold, long years afterwards—that the Government had a right to issue greenbacks that were irredeemable and inconvertible, and require the bondholders to take them in payment of their debts. That is the position I take. That is not really the aim, because the Democratic party does not desire or pretend to desire to pay the National debt with the old greenbacks. How do they get the old ones? only by taxation. But they propose to pay the debt with new greenbacks which shall cost nothing but the printing and the paper. I take the ground against that, as I take it to-night, and as I have ever done. I say that to pay the National debt in that way would be simply repudiation.

Now I ask the editor of the *Post* to tell his readers, whether the Democratic party has ever proposed to pay the debt in the old greenbacks. I say that they have not. That their proposition is simply to pay the National debt in new greenbacks, to be issued long after the bonds were sold, that are inconvertible, and that will depreciate as fast as they are issued. This is simply repudiation, and the only favor the greensbacks have ever met with from the Democratic party is simply to use them as the means of repudiation.

I have spoken to you as to the responsiblility of the Democratic party. I have told you what they have done and what their crimes have been. Now I will speak of what the Republican party has done. In the first place the Republican party has abolished slavery. That is the greatest thing done by any party. In the next place the Republican party has preserved the Union of these States. But for the Republican party the Union would have been dissolved and the rebellion would have been a success. Therefore, I say that the party is entitled to the eternal gratitude of this people. It has proved a greater saviour than any party has heretofore or any party will hereafter, because no party will ever have such an opportunity. It has destroyed slavery; it has preserved the Union; it is now marching in a course of progress and prosperity that our forefathers never even imagined If there is anybody here to-night that is not satisfied with that party, and think we are not reforming fast enough, I tell them to have patience. I tell them the Republican party is the great reform party of the nation. But the Republican party does one thing at a time. We do not try everything at once. We take up one thing at a time and we do that well; then take up another thing and do that right; and I tell all reformers that their home is in the Republican party. If their reform is a great one, the Republican party will take it up in time and put it through. But, if they attempt to divide the Republican party, they will defeat every reform they propose, for there is no redemption for the Democratic party. That party has got to die and will die. The old Federal party could not be reformed and it had to give way. The old Whig party could not be reformed, and it had to give way. And the Democratic party, that has sinned more than all these parties put together, cannot be reformed, and it has got to die. Then I say to all reformers—I do not care what your reform is, if you hope to make it a success stand by the Republican party, and when the time comes we will weigh the merits of your reform, and if it is a good one we will carry it to a success. If it is not, we will throw it to one side. If you succeed in putting your power in the Democratic party, all chance of your reform is lost for this generation. The executive power of this party has been in our hands since March fourth of this year, and what has been done since then? You know that the Executive Department was under Democratic influence under Johnson's administration, and now what has been accomplished since the new organization came into power? According to the increased collection of revenue taq the internal and external, since the fourth of March up to the fourth of August last, as compared with with the amount collected to the fourth of March, 1868, one year before, there will be an increase of fifty millions a year, with the same taxation; that will make two hundred millions of increased collection during Grant's administration, resulting in increased honesty of collections. Thousands of clerks and useless employe's have been discharged, and the Government is thereby carried on with the least force it can be carried on. There is retrenchment in every form. We shall avoid an Indian war. General Grant's policy in regard to the Indians will succeed. It is already a triumph. We will have no general Indian war. There are some roying tribes that have not been pacified, but we shall have a general pacification of the Indians, because we are going to treat them kindly and honestly. We shall save millions in that direction. We shall save twenty millions a year by mere economy. That will be eighty millions in four years, so that we shall gain two hundred and eighty millions during Grant's administration by honest administration and retrenchment. Two hundred and eighty millions of dollars are worth more than two hundred and eighty millions of Democratic promises and platforms. This administration is redeeming every promise it has ever made to the people. We intend to have honesty in the administration of the Government. If there are dishonest men in our own ranks, we will not cover them up. We will not conceal them, but we will take them by the throat and thrust them out as fast as we can. That is the only way to make an honest party. That is by punishing the rascals in their own ranks. That is what the Republican party tries to do. But so far as this party is concerned if they find a rascal in their own ranks they attempt to cover him up and conceal him. Now there are rascals in every society and organization of men. Whenever a church tries to conceal its rascals then that church becomes corrupt. But if a church tries them, and, if guilty, kicks them out, then the church preserves its purity. And so it is in politics. Why, my friends, there are more prayers in this direction than there ever was. The Republican party is doing more for this people than any party ever did. With all its faults, and with all the bad men that may be in it, it has done more for labor and progress than any political organization that this country has ever had. Whenever it beomes corrupt we will lay it aside and take up a new one. But do not take up that old, worn out, effete, rotten, Democratic organization. You never can make anything out of that. As I said before you never can reform it. Then, my friends, let me say in conclusion, stand by that party that preserved the Union! Stand by that party that abolished slavery! Stand by that party that would make impartial suffrage and equal rights throughout this great nation! Stand by that party that will give you a sound finance and a solid currency! Stand by that party that would pay the national debt, that would preserve the national honor! Let me say to you, stand by the men who stood by you during the war. Stand by Governor Geary and all of your candidates, who have stood fast by you. Stand fast by your soldiers; stand fast by the men who perilled their lives for the country, when we could only preserve this nation by blood. Pennsylvania gave her thousands of men who laid down their lives to preserve their country. Let their survivors be remembered in your gratitude. Set them not aside for those men who cried peace and staid at home.

I am told that the Democratic candidate for Governor is a man by the name of Packer, and that he is a millionaire, and that he never let this Government have one dollar out of his millions to help to preserve it. I was told further, I do not know how true it is, that he went to Europe while the contest was raging, and I suppose he expected when he came back to be on which ever side was successful. Is that true? If it is not I do not want to say it. Now the Democratic party pretends to be in favor of the laboring man; they have proven that by taking a millionaire for their candidate. Now, he may be a very good man, but I say if he is a millionaire, and had the means during the war of rendering the greatest service to this Government and did not do so, he is not the man you want for Governor. Many of you went out and fought in the army. I have no doubt you have lost friends, fathers, brothers and sons. Others of you could not go, but you gave money, although you were told that the bonds were not worth the paper they were printed upon, Yet these men run the risk of loaning their money to their country, and they thereby served their country, but the man that would neither go himself, nor would not loan his money to the government, such a man has no claims upon this people. And where you have a good man before you, Governor Geary, who is a tried and true patriot, you ought not to be at a loss to decide how you should vote. Now, bear in mind that this contest is not local to Pennsylvania. That if you allow the Republican party to go down in this State, we shall feel the force of it in Indiana. It will come upon us with crushing power. If we are beaten in Ohio, we shall feel that. In other words, the great coming Presidential election is to be determined by the results of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Therefore, my friends, stand by true men. Do your duty, your whole duty and nothing but your duty, and all will be well.

I thank you kindly for your respectful attention.

At the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks he was greeted with three times three cheers, which were given with a hearty will.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Loud calls were made for Hon. John Covode, who was introduced by the Chairman and made a short and pungent speech, which was listened to with marked attention. He furnished a hopeful view of he situation in Pennsylvania, which now looks bright and hopeful. The people are awake and see that it would be ruinous to put the reigns of the government in the hands of those who would destroy the Government. He contrasted the records of the two candidates for gubernatorial honors—the one a gallant hero and noble leader on the field of battle, while the other fled to Europe to watch from abroad the shape affairs were taking.

He referred in galling words to Packer's little unpleasantness with the tax-gatherers in Mauch Chunk, where he paid a tax of $32,500 as a compromise on his income and then fled to the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, to escape 'odious burthens' and where he only paid an income on $16,100 on all worldly effects save two gold watches, for which $2 extra were paid. The sudden falling off in wealth was hard to be accounted for. If Allegheny county does her duty, the State is safe, for Philadelphia is safe beyond a doubt. The speaker concluded with an earnest exhortation to all present to do their full share of work in the campaign, as the cause was national as well as of the State.

Able and patriotic speeches were also made in response to calls from the audience, by Messrs. Thomas Howard, De Kamp, P. C. Shannon, B. F. Lucas, A. M. Brown and T. M. Marshall.

Altogether considered, the meeting was worthy our county, and augured well for the success of the party in October.

—President Grant has joined his family at Saratoga.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention —Outline of the Platform Adopted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, September 2.—The Republican State Convention, of Wisconsin, yesterday made the following nominations: For Governor, Lucius Fairchild, the present imcumbent. On the fifth ballot, Lieutenant-Governor L. C. Pound; Secretary of State, E. A. Spencer; State Treasurer, Henry Barth.

A series of resolutions were passed which declare,

First—The inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Second—As enunciated in that wise provision known as the Fifteenth Amendment, no discrimination at the ballot box founded on property, birthplace, creed or color.

Third—Liberty of speech and of the press is the best guarantee for the security of republican institutions.

Fourth—Free schools and the diffusion of education among all classes of the people.

Fifth—The just subordination of State and local authorities and interests to the authorities and interests of the nation.

Sixth—Prompt acquiesence in the decisions of the people at the ballot box.

Seventh—The maintenance, inviolate, of the national faith, as pledged to its creditors.

Eighth—Such adjustment of the burden of taxation by revision and modification, from time to time, of the tariff and other revenue laws, as will cause them to fall equitably upon all classes of the people.

Ninth—Retrenchment and economy in the administration of the National Government.

Tenth—The administration meets with their cordial endorsement.

Republican Convention in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., September 2.—The Republican County Convention was held to-day. Four candidates for State Senate and for House were nominated. For the Senate the nominees are: Judge C. D. Coffin, Judge J. B. Warren, Henry Brackman and Henry Mack. For the House the nominees are: D. T. Wright, John M. Ampt, E. Cart, Williams Judge, W. Y. Gohlson, H. C. Borden, John M. Cochran, W. S. Kennan, L. H. Bond, A. E. Chamberlain, John E. Maylor.

Candidates for six county offices were nominated.

Judge Hoadley was Chairman of the Convention. Republicans consider the tickets strong.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the candidates for the legislature nominated by this convention are hereby instructed to procure the passage of a law reducing the compensation of our county officers, so that the salaries of those officers shall not exceed the following sums: County Treasurer, $7,000: County Auditor, $6,000; Sheriff, $7,000; Clerk of the Court, $5,000; Probate Judge, $5,000; County Recorder, $3,500—and that all emoluments and fees in excess of such be paid into the County Treasury for the benefit of the tax-payers of the county, and that each candidate for the Legislature nominated to-day be required to pledge himself to procure the passage of such law.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2.—Cotton dull, sales of 192 bales middling at 32c; receipts 15 bales. Oats 61@62c. Bran $1. Hay $24,50. Bacon lower, shoulders 16½c; clear rib 19¼c; clear sides 19¼c. Whisky dull at $1,25@1,27½.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE

Cures Diarrhea.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Dysentery.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Bloody Flux.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Chronic Diarrhea.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Bilious Colic.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Cholera Infantum.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures the worst case of Bowel Disease.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Cholera Morbus.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Will cure in one or two doses.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Ought to be in every family.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Is a sure cure for Griping.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.
Will not fail in one case.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Ulceration.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Summer Complaint.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Will cure Watery Dsicharges.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Never fails.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Is a valuable medicine.
Dr. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Is a protection against Cholera.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Will save hundreds of valuable lives
If early resort is had to it.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CUEE is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for all diseases incident to this season of the year. Hundreds of sufferers could be relieved in less than a day by a speedy resort to this most valuable medicine, particularly valuable, when the system is apt to become disordered by the two ree use of unripe and crude vegetables.

Price 50 Cents. Sold at DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 167 Liberty St., and by all druggists.

A REGULAR HABIT OF BODY

Is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot co-exist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste pipes, is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs and one of its most common results is CONSTIPATION. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminated blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory, and general debility.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS remove all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant, or a tonic, or an anti-bilious agent, or a nervine, or a blood depurent, or a cathartic, but all these curative elements judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It lends activity and vigor to the inert and enervated stomach, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions, and gives tone to the membrane which lines it, gently stimulates the liver, braces the nerves, and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is sold in bottles only, and the trade-mark blown in the glass and engraved on the label, with our steel engraved revenue stamp over the cork, is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **A MEETING OF THE AL-**LEGHENY CITY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will be held at the Treasurer's Office, FRIDAY EVENING, September 3d, for the purpose of making arrangements for the primary meetings.
se2:n81 ARTHUR HOBSON, Chairman.

NEW FALL GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.,
Just received by **HENRY MEYER.**
se3. Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

GEO. B. MILTENBERGER,
SOLE AGENT FOR
KEDSIE'S RELIABLE WATER FILTER
No. 236 Penn Street,
se3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of R. ROBISON, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny County, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment without delay. SAM'L S. ROBISON,
QUINCY A. ROBISON,
se3:ns2-F Executors, No. 255 Liberty St.

W. J. EVERETT'S
NEW PATENT
Scapular Shoulder Brace & Chest Supporter.
No straps under the arms. Perfectly anatomical, comfortable and beneficial. State sex; size around waist, and length of back TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, &c. Lady attendant. 50 N. SEVENTH STREET, below Arch, Philadelphia, Pa. se4:n78 1yF

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN BUCHANAN POSTOFFICE, September 3d, 1869:

A	Fisher J A	**Mc**
Andrews Cha	**G**	McKnight Robt
Atkinson Jas S	Gartley Mary E	McDonnel Mr
Ayers John W	Govan J D	**N**
B	**H**	Nyles James
Bell Isabella	Heavy Michael	Nicholas Joist
Burke Sophia	Hoag Joseph	**R**
Birkett John	Houston John	Radford A S
Buttermore Jno	Hunzecker M	Reibeley Louis
Bryson Capt C	Humphre Jacob	Reiley M O
Brown Marg't	**J**	Reed Capt Jesse
Bingham & Long	Jones Jane	**S**
C	**K**	Sheehan John
Craig Randolph	Keegan Bridget	Smith Henry
Cleaber Christ	Kinsley Chas	Slocum B W C
Charlton Mr	Kerr Rev. Jno	St Clair Scott
Coock W C	Kearns John	Spencer F R
D	**L**	Snyder Wm
Duell M J	Lyons Lucy A	Snyder Jacob
Dunn Jennie	Larmer Jos D	Smithley Ann E
Davis J (farmer)	Lanz M	**W**
E	**M**	Williams W
Evans D carp'r	Metz Anna	Wasson Joseph
F	Meachen E M	Walton Mr
Fisher Thomas	Moustard S	Ward Thomas
Forbes J	Morrley Robert	**Y**
	Madine Chas	Yeany Hester

se3 PHILLIP HOERR, P. M.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, September 1st, 1869.

TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS
OF THE
City of Allegheny.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who have not paid their taxes, rates, levies or assessments in said City of Allegheny, that they are required to pay the same on or before the
FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,
then FIVE PER CENT. will be added thereto and made payable thereon, and that if the same be not paid on or before the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT following, warrants will be directed to properly qualified persons, commanding each of them to levy for said taxes with all costs and charges accrued thereon of any goods and chattels of the delinquents wheresoever found, and to make sale thereof after advertisement as in cases of distress for rent.
D. MACFERRON,
se3:n78 CITY TREASURER.

LIST OF BOOKS USED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Pittsburgh.
Osgood's Primer, Osgood's Speller,
Wilson's First Reader,
Osgood's Second Reader,
Wilson's Third Reader,
Wilson's Third Reader, (Intermediate),
Osgood's Fourth Reader,
Wilson's Fourth Reader, (Intermediate),
Osgood's Fifth Reader,
Burtt's English Grammar,
Burtt's Practical Grammar,
Dean's Primary Arithmetic,
Dean's Intermediate Arithmetic,
Dean's Public School Arithmetic,
Guyot's Primary Geography,
Guyot's Intermediate Geography,
Guyot's Common School Geography,
Goodrich's History of the United States,
Robinson's New Elementary Algebra,
Webster's School Dictionaries,
Alden's Citizen's Manual,
Smart's Gymnastics,
Coe's Drawing Cards,
For sale at the Lowest Prices, by
R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
se3 192 LIBERTY STREET.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
TEXT BOOKS.
AT THE
METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY,
129 Smithfield Street,
(Corner of Virgin Alley.)
Teachers, School Officers and the Trade are invited to send for our School Catalogue.
JOSEPH HORNER, Agent.
au31:

APPLE PARERS.—I have a full assortment of Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing Machines, which I invite all to call and see them tried. The PARING, CORING AND SLICING MACHINES, takes only three turns of the crank to pare, core, and slice an ordinary sized apple. It will pare without slicing or coring required.
Dried Apples sell much higher when sliced with this machine than when quartered by the old process.
Also, a full assortment of
Lightning & Turn Table Apple Parers.
For sale, wholesale and Retail, by
JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 WOOD STREET.
au19

CAUTION.
We call attention of consumers to the practice of Adulterating Lard Oil, by mixing with it Cotton Seed Oil, Rosin Oil and other Inferior Oils.
OUR LARD OIL
WARRANTED PURE.
Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be proceeded against according to law.
PROCTER & GAMBLE,
au24:n44 TF CINCINNATI.

NEW
CLOVER HONEY.
A fresh supply of choice Fayette County Honey in small glass boxes, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
se1 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. M'ARDLE,
FASHIONABLE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Keeps constantly on hand
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.
Also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 93 1-2 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles. se3:n83

BATES
&
BELL'S
FOR
Linen Goods,
White Goods,
Cassimeres,
Flannels,
L. C. Handkerchiefs,
Black Alpacas.
se3:MWF

DESIRABLE GOODS
Received This Day by
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
NEW STYLES NECK, BOW AND SASH RIBBONS.
PLAIN, BROCADE AND FANCY
ARAB SHAWLS,
In choice styles. The new
SAILOR AND BLONDE HATS,
IN DIFFERENT COLORS.
HAT PLUMES AND BIRDS,
CHOICE FRENCH FLOWERS,
COLORED SATINS,
COLORED VELVETS in every shade,
HAIR NETS, TAP SWITCHES,
NEW FRENCH and GERMAN CORSETS,
TRAVELING SATCHELS,
FINE SILK FANS,
LINEN FANS,
KID GLOVES
Another lot, including the Bright and Light Shades.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES in new designs.
FURNISHING GOODS. New styles in NECK WEAR.
FINE SUSPENDERS.
WHITE AND FANCY SHIRTS,
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,
NEW RUBBER JEWELRY,
SHELL BRACELETS AND BANDS,
And a general assortment of Notions,
Wholesale and Retail,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.
au31

SCHOOL BOOKS.
KAY & COMPANY,
Booksellers and Stationers,
65 WOOD STREET,
(LAFAYETTE BUILDING.)
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
Text Books,
SCHOOL STATIONERY,
Wholesale and Retail.
WILSON'S SCHOOL & FAMILY READERS,
Recently adopted in the Pittsburgh Public Schools.
Price Lists and Descriptive Circulars sent by mail to any address.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
H. HIGBY.....ALBERT HIGBY.
H. HIGBY & CO.,
Importers and dealers in
China, Glass & Queensware,
Fine Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Castors, Waiters and Brittania Ware.
No. 189 LIBERTY STREET,
A few doors above Sixth street, (late St Clair.)
N. B.—Glass Ware engraved to order on short notice. au26:n50

ROCK THE BABY
IN
EARNEST'S PATENT CRIB.
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE.
Practical Furniture Manufacturers, &c.,
118 FOURTH AVENUE.
Where may be found a full assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, de25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA GOOD NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

12 yards Fast Col'd Calico for $1.
12 yards Unbleached Muslin for $1.
12 yards Bleached Muslin for $1.
At 25c. Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.
At 25c. double width Sheeting Flannel.
At 25c. Extra Quality Plain Wool Flannels.
At 12½c. Good Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c. Heavy Sheeting Muslins.
At 10c. Good Linen Towelling.
At 12½c. Wide Linen Towelling.
At 50c. Wide Table Linen, good Quality.

NEW STOCK OF
Cassimeres and Jeans, Tickings and Checks.
Shirting Flannels, White Bed Quilts,
Heavy Country Flannels, Heavy Wool Quilts
White Country Blankets, Sheeting Muslin,
Eastern Blankets, Pillow Case Muslin,
Gray Blankets, Towels and Napkins.

NEW GOODS DAILY COMING IN
Wholesale and Retail
ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will on Saturday, July 31st, 1869, and on each succeeding Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART, Auctioneer.
jy28-m66

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, Treasury Department of Pennsylvania, HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1st, 1870, until 12 o'clock M. OCTOBER 1st, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Penna., and endorsed bids for redemption of State Loan.
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.
R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority, will receive pay therefor.
au23:n38

R. M. M'COWAN.....J. R. M'KOWN.
R. M. McCOWAN & CO.,
Boulevard Pavers,
Office, No. 65 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY.
Orders left at GAZETTE OFFICE, Pittsburgh, promptly attended to.
Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inst Yards, Drives, &c.
Warranted against changes of heat and cold.
REFERENCES—Max. Moorhead, Lyon & Shorb, Rody Patterson, Wm. Park, James N. Long & Son, Hartley & McKee, Anderson's & Maxwell, Aiken & Campbell, Isaac Craig. jy16:m23

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Our entire Summer Stock of Boys', Youths' and Children's Clothing, closing out at greatly reduced prices.
GRAY & LOGAN'S,
No. 47 SIXTH STREET
LATE ST. CLAIR.
au19

ALPERT & KOHLER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, No. 38 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to Custom Work.
We beg leave to direct the attention of the public to the fact that we are now prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes for persons troubled with Corns, Bunions, or deformed feet, under the personal supervision of our Mr. ALPERT, formerly of Allegheny City, who will be pleased to see his old customers again. We have adopted Mr. Alpert's mode of measuring the foot, by which we can be safe in warranting easy and comfortable Boots and Shoes for the tenderest feet. Give us a trial and be convinced.
ALPERT & KOHLER,
au9:n21 38 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.—One of the FINEST BUILDING LOTS
Ever offered to the Pittsburgh public. Suitable for either public or private buildings; having a front on a 60 feet street of 100 feet by 240 feet to a 40 feet street and a 20 feet alley, the whole depth on one side. Less than three miles from the Diamond, and but 70 feet from Butler street. Inquire of
D. S. WILLIAMS.
Seventeenth ward, opposite St. John's Episcopal Church. au30:n72

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—To the citizens of adjoining counties, who are forming Militia or Military Companies,
LANE & TOWNSEND,
430 Market St., Philadelphia,
Offer for sale a large quantity of the All-Wool Dark Blue Cloth Infantry Frock Coats in sound condition, for the low price (in quantities of 100 or upwards) of $5.00 each, cash on delivery. au23:n40

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA GOOD NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
and 182
ALLEGHENY CITY.
NEW
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.
Bright Plaid Poplins,
Silk Warp Poplins,
Changeable Poplins,
Alpaca Poplins, all colors,
New Style DeLaines,
French Mohair Lustres,
Black Mohair Lustres,
Black Empress Cloth,
Black Wool DeLain,
Black Poplin Alpaca,
Black French Merino,
Black Alpacas,
Arab Shawls, choice colors,
Striped Shawls,
Paisley Single & Double Shawls,
Black Thibet Shawls,
Woolen Square Shawls.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.
CHARTERED IN 1855.
ASSETS.....$2,503,431 33.
Open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received of all sums of not less than ONE DOLLAR and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.
Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the 1st days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.
Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.
PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.
VICE PRESIDENTS:

John G. Backofen,	A. M. Pollock, M. D.,
Benj. F. Fahnestock,	Robert Robb,
James Herdman,	John H. Shoenberger,
James McAuley,	James Shidle,
James B. D. Meeds,	Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Christian Yeager.

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Wm. J. Anderson,	Robert C. Loomis,
Calvin Adams,	Henry J. Lynch,
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Hill Burgwin,	Walter P. Marshall,
Alonzo A. Carrier,	John B. McFadden,
Charles A. Colton,	David McCandless,
John Evans,	H. W. Oliver,
John J. Gillespie,	Ormsby Phillips,
William S. Haven,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
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TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAMES B. D. MEEDS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Pronounced by CONNOISEURS TO BE THE 'Only Good Sauce' And Applicable to Every Variety OF DISH.

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:
"Tell Lea and Perrins' that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
Put free on board at London or Liverpool, in parcels of twenty cases or more; each case two dozen large, five dozen middle, or ten dozen small. Parties who order through us have the advantage of a supply from our stock until the arrival of direct orders.
James Keiller & Son's celebrated Dundee Marmalade. Robert Middlemass's celebrated Albert Biscuit. J. & G. Cox's Gelatine. Crosse & Blackell's goods. Delangrenier's Racahout des Arabes. Guinness's Stout, Bass and Allsopp's Ales. Wm. Younger's Edinburgh Ales, and the Wines of France, Germany, Spain and Portugal.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Union Square and 46 Beaver street, New York, Sole Agents for MESSRS. LEA & PERRINS'.
je9:k31-WF

LATEST OIL STRIKE.
JUSTICE!
LIBERTY!
ECONOMY!
AND
FREE TRADE!
To secure even handed JUSTICE, just come and see what splendid bargains are offered in the gorgeous stock of Spring and Summer Clothes just prepared and exhibited to the public by
S. C. TRAUERMAN.
The fullest LIBERTY to be enjoyed when the man who enjoys it is neatly dressed in a suit of new Summer Clothes which fit him so comfortably as not to abridge the freedom of his motions. Such clothes are to be had at S. C. TRAUERMAN'S.
To practice ECONOMY, don't spend vast sums of money where extortionate people charge fancy prices for unsatisfactory clothing, but come and get the worth of every dollar you spend, at
S. C. TRAUERMAN'S.
FREE TRADE of the freest sort, practiced every day, and all day, at the Big No. 11 Clothing Hall. There the people bring their cash, and there they get their clothes. Every man free to buy at all times. Trade tremendous just now at the Big No. 11 Clothing Hall.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
Cocoa nut suits for $7 worth $15.
Spanish suits for $9 worth $20.
Skating park suits for $13 worth $25.
500 suits, linen, at $2 50 each worth $5.
Black suits for $10 worth $20.
Boys' suits for $5 worth $10.
And a great many more too numerous to mention. Call early and secure your bargains, as we have but a few days to sell. Remember Big No. 11 Sixth street.
S. C. TRAUERMAN.
jy10:TU-S

H. B. LYON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
Office—No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
Capt. JOHN MESSNER, Deputy, Pittsburgh Market.
Lieut. GEO. B. McNULTY, Deputy, Allegheny Market.

WOOL.
100,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted by
MEANOR & HARPER,
AT THE WHITE FRONT,
329 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
je30

☞ *NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED.—By a Lady from the east, a situation as housekeeper or companion, or as governess for small children. Address, for two days, Mrs. A., 54 Shellfield street, Allegheny.

WANTED—TINNER—SITUA-TION desired to work at the Tinning business. Would prefer to work under instructions. Address, L. H. M., Box 64, West Andover, Ohio.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS Clerk, Salesman, or Travelling Agent for a wholesale or manufacturing establishment. Can give good city references. Address Box "51," New Cumberland, W. Va.

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—GIRLS—One Cook for Restaurant and one to do Chamber work. Apply at No. 52 Smithfield street.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.—5 GOOD TINNERS at LACOCK & HAWTHORN'S, 28 Ohio street, Allegheny City, Pa.

WANTED.—GIRL.—A good Girl, willing to do the general work for a family of three persons, can hear of a good situation and a comfortable home by applying at the Real Estate Office of CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth Avenue.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EM-PLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—100 Confidential AGENTS to dispose of a good paying article. An energetic and trustworthy man can make $50,000 in two months. Particulars free. Call on or address DAILEY & CO., 208 Broadway, N. Y. au2:n23d&T1

WANTS.

WANTED.—10,000 Acres of LAND WARRANTS and AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP, wanted. Address, JOHN S. BRADDOCK, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

WANTED.—A good second-HAND ENGINE AND BOILER; engine about 7 inch cylinder; Boiler from 18 to 20 feet, 36 to 46-inch, and flued. Parties having such machinery to sell will please address Box 384, Pittsburgh Postoffice, stating size, make and price.

WANTED.—A SMALL HOUSE, of three rooms, in Manchester or Lawrenceville. Also, a SITUATION in a clothing store as salesman. Good reference given. Address W. P. BRANDON, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

TO LET.

TO-LET—A second Story Front ROOM, suitable for single gentlemen, at No. 31 Ninth (formerly Hand) street.

TO-LET—ROOM.—A furnished FRONT ROOM, in one of the most desirable portions of the city. Enquire at 52 SMITHFIELD STREET.

TO LET—FOUR NEW HOUSES of SIX ROOMS each on Jalappa street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, near Allegheny avenue, one square from Manchester street cars. Enquire of T. M. SHOLES, 89 Federal street, corner of Stockton avenue, or CHARLES P. STRIGHT, 171 North avenue, corner of Webster street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BAKERY.—A well FURNISHED BAKERY, in a Good Location, is for Sale very cheap. Inquire at No. 23 Grant street.

FOR SALE.—The STOCK and FIXTURES of the best located RETAIL HAT, CAP and FUR STORE in the City of Pittsburgh. No bonus for good will or lease. E. R. WILSON, 118 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE.—Grocery Stand, STOCK AND FIXTURES located on Fifth Avenue, six squares from the Court House, cheap for cash. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.—The Stock, Good WILL AND FIXTURES of that old established RETAIL GROCERY STAND, at No. 256 Sandusky street, Allegheny City. Also the store room for rent. Enquire on the premises of MARY MEREDITH.

FOR SALE.—Lease and good will of a TAVERN STAND in a desirable locality. Terms easy; doing a good business. Apply of WM. JACKSON, 73 Grant street.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, situate at Hulton Station. Lot contains 1½ acres, on which is erected a good Frame Dwelling containing 6 rooms, with fruit trees, &c. Address JOHN CUPPS, Hulton Station.

FOR SALE.—One-half of a valuable PATENT for Pennsylvania. A small article used in all houses. A chance for an active young man with a few hundred dollars. Address PATENT, Postoffice Box 690.

FOR SALE.—A Drug Store and all the Fixtures, Drugs, &c., of the latest style, situated on the corner of Tunnell street and Fifth avenue. For full particulars inquire at the Store or WILLIAM WARD, No. 110 Grant street, opposite Cathedral.

FOR SALE.—FOUR ACRES four miles from the city, on the New Brighton Road, about five minutes walk from Railroad Station. It is an excellent building site with a fine view of the Ohio River, and good orchard of fruit bearing Apple, Cherry and Peach trees. Apply to A. COWLEY, Iron City College. tf

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BAR-GAIN—$40 PER ACRE will purchase a good Farm of 239 Acres in Westmoreland county, Pa., two miles from Railroad. Good soil, well watered, underlaid with coal and limestone. House, Barn, Orchard, &c., &c. Terms easy. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.
SECOND AVENUE.—Two houses, 3 stories, 9 rooms, with all modern improvements. Will sell for $5,500 and $6,500 each. Easy terms.
SQUIRREL HILL.—4 acres of ground, with splendid view over the Monongahela Valley; Adapted for private residence or to be laid out in Building Lots. At a bargain.
THREE MILES FROM SHARPSBURG.—20 acres of best garden land, with 500 of the choicest fruit trees in just bearing condition. Convenient to flour and saw mill. For particulars enquire at
87 Grant Street
TUSTIN & KLEE.
au14

J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 MARKET STREET.
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
AND ARE SELLING
At Very Low Prices.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY. 8 lots 25x131 feet, graded, only $500—$100 per year. 4 lots 24x132 feet, $400—$100 per year. 1 lot 25x120 feet, $500; reed street. Frame house of 3 rooms, lot 24x100 feet; only $1,100. Brick house of 7 rooms, bath room and stable; 22x100—$4,500. 2 three-storied brick houses on Fulton street, each $3,500. 2 nve roomed pressed brick houses finely finished, new; lot 60x100. Two brick houses, pumps and hydrants, all for $4,000. New two roomed and cellar brick house, lot 20x100; $1,400—$600 cash and $100 per year. Good seven roomed house and lot 24x260 feet, $2,500, and easy terms. 6 roomed frame house, lot 22x60, $1,500—$500 cash and balance in 1 and 2 years. 2 lots on Wylie street 24x80; $950. 1 lot on Wylie street 276x125; $1,500. 11 lots on Centre avenue 22½x125; $900 each. 150 feet front on Centre avenue by 125 feet deep, will divide to suit. 6 lots on Centre avenue from $300 to $800. The above property is well located and within 10 to 12 minutes walk of the Court House, and on the New Central Passenger R. R. 20 acres on Western Penna. Railroad, 4 miles from the city. 20 acres on Pan Handle Railroad, 4 miles from city. New 6 room frame house 1 mile from Court House. 225 acres Missouri land.
Persons desiring to purchase a home or make an investment, and those wishing to sell, please call on or address.
McCLUNG & RAINBOW,
au30 Nos. 195, 197 and 199 Centre avenue.

FOR SALE.
House and 4 Lots on Spring Hill, 7th ward; 10 acres at Fleming Station: House and 1½ acres; also 6½ acres at Glendale Station; 16 acres about 1 mile from Fleming Station; 34 acres at Fair Oaks Station; 17 acres at Glendale on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; House and Lot corner Hemlock and Poplar street; Lot on Troy Hill; House on Sandusky street; 3 Houses on Boyle street; 3 Farms in Ohio; 2 Houses in Eighth ward; Farm in Sewickley township; Farm near Perrysville; House on Ledlie street; Farm in Westmoreland county; Farm in Butler county; 5 Lots near Bried's Grove; 2 acres on Heaberson's Hill; 1 acre at Jack's Run; House and Lots on Beaver street; House and Lots on Beaver street; House and Lot in Salem, Ohio; 2 Lots on Fremont street; other Houses and Lots in good localities.
M. WHITMORE,
Real Estate Agent, corner Ohio and Sandusky street, Allegheny. au27

"HOBOKEN" STATION PROPERTY FOR SALE.
This beautiful situation cannot be surpassed for private residences in any direction, so close to both cities, being only eight miles up the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. Any person desiring information about this property can obtain it by calling at the office of the IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 75 Federal street, Allegheny. Lots from one-half acre to five acres; also, small lots to suit purchasers. There is a good location for a manufacturing establishment, between the Railroad and Allegheny river. au19:n26

FOR SALE.
Near Osborn Station, on the Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad,
TWO LOTS,
Containing About Two Acres Each.
QUIRE OF
W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
195 Liberty Street,
mh15

VALUABLE STOCK FARM FOR SALE, situated in Westmoreland county, three miles north of "New Florence." Contains 540 acres, 400 of which is cleared and and a large portion in grass. The land is rich and well watered. The building consists of a large frame Dwelling, two iramé Barns and numerous outbuildings. All the stuff on the ground to erect a fine new dwelling; Cellar dug. This farm is offered at the low price of $40 per acre, with easy payments. Apply soon to
B. McLAIN & CO.,
au14 No. 104 Fourth Avenue.

GARDENERS TAKE NOTICE. —FOR SALE.—The FOURTEEN MILE ISLAND, on the Allegheny River, and now used for gardening purposes; well improved and in a high state of cultivation; containing 40 or 50 acres, now offered at a bargain. Call soon.
Also, other Farms in good locations. Woolen Factory, two Houses, and twenty acres of land on the Central Railroad. Houses and Lots For Sale and To-let in both cities. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM WARD,
fe26 110 Grant street, opposite Cathedral.

FARMS FOR SALE.—25 Farms in Westmoreland county. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 39 6th avenue.
NIMICK STATION—Desirable Building Lots for sale fronting on Steubenville Road one mile from Ferry Landing, on Main street and near Nimick Station, P. C. & St. L. Railroad. Call and examine the plan at our office.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
se2 39 Sixth avenue.

PERSONAL.—All persons seek-ING HOMES, or investments in Real Estate, will save time, trouble and money by procuring a copy of the "PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER." It is given away GRATIS or will be sent by mail FREE to any requesting it. Persons cannot fail to get suited out of the large list it contains. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

CANDIDATE.
INDEPENDENT TEMPER-ANCE CANDIDATE.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
ISAIAH DICKEY.
au5:n12

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, August 24, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders on demand.
J. W. DAVITT,
au31 Cashier.

J. E. SWINT.....J. M. BRATT
SWINT & BRATT,
ARCHITECTURAL AND
ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,
No. 62 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.
A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALUSTERS constantly on hand. TURNING of all descriptions done au9:n36

KEYSTONE POTTERY.
S. M. KIER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
QUEENSWARE, BRISTOL WARE &c.
office and Warehouse, 363 LIBERTY STREET
☞ All orders promptly attended to.

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PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL

Of every description. Also, best

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. au16:n41

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:

WM. METCALF, GEO. W. BARR, REUBEN MILLER, CHAS. PARKIN.

SPECIAL PARTNER—S. M. KIER,

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

OFFICE, No. 339 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA. fe14:d48

DUQUESNE WORKS.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

AXLES AND SPRINGS,

DUQUESNE, L X AND JUNIATA,

FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG and DROPPER BARS, FLANGE, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROW BARS, WEDGES & HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A. B. STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.

All Goods First Class and Warranted.

OFFICES AND WORKS.

Sixteenth Street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water Street, Pittsburgh. mh9

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST AND GERMAN STEEL,

RAILWAY SPRINGS, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c

Warehouse, 83 Water and 100 First Sts.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

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Office and Warehouse, THIRTIETH, THIRTY-FIRST and RAILROAD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH.

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HENRY BIER,

SUCCESSOR TO

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders.

BRASS CASTINGS

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

Malleable and Grey Iron Fittings,

GAS PIPE AND TUBING,

THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK VALVES,

ALL GLOBE PATTERN.

IRON COCKS,

Brass Work of every description for Steam, Water and Oil.

MANUFACTURERS OF J. M. COOPER'S

Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.

Agents for Dreyfus' Patent Oilers, the best in the Market.

Office and Works, corner Thirteenth and Pike streets. sp26

IRON WORKS.

ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The Trustees are now prepared to grant licenses for the use of the ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The superior quality imparted to good iron, the great improvement in inferior iron, and the reduced cost, commend it to all manufacturers of iron.

Parties wishing to use it can obtain licenses by applying to

JAMES P. SPEER

Attorney for the Trustees,

ROOMS 1 and 2, English's Building, 96½ Fourth avenue.

Parties interested are invited to visit the HOENBERGER WORKS, where the process is now in successful operation. fe8:d57

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House, ap24:d6 PITTSBURGH

GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY.

100 WOOD STREET.

R. E. BREED & CO.

NEW GOODS.

FINE VASES,

BOHEMIAN AND CHINA.

NEW STYLES, DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, GIFT CUPS, SMOKING SETS,

A large stock of

SILVER PLATED GOODS

of all descriptions.

Call and examine our goods, and we feel satisfied no one need fail to be suited.

R. E. BREED & CO.

100 WOOD STREET.

R. E. BREED & CO.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,

Cor. Point Alley and Duquesne St.,

(NEAR THE POINT,)

Engine Builders, Founders and Machinists,

Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONARY ENGINES, of all sizes.

Special attention invited to our new STATIONARY OIL WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER, of 15-horsepower.

CASTINGS, of every kind, made to order at our Foundry, on THIRD STREET, below Market.

RIGS for Oil Wells, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, HOUSE and TOBACCO SCREWS and IRON TOBACCO PRESSES, on hand and made to order, at the

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,

Fronting on the Allegheny River, near the Point,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All orders promptly filled. TRY US.

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR, FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.

OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS;

STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;

PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES

Office and Warehouse, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh7:189

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

NOS. 80, 82, 84 AND 86 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.

Repairing done on shortest notice. ja5:c21

JAMES M. RITER,

Nos. 55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS, COPPER STEAM PIPE,

BOLLING MILL STACKS,

And SHEET IRON WORK,

For Steamboats.

JARED M. BRUSH.....EDMUND D. BRUSH

JARED M. BRUSH & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

SHEET IRON WORK, &C.

61 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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A. BRADLEY & CO.,

NO. 30 WOOD STREET,

Manufacturers of the greatest variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

TO BE FOUND.

In our assortment will be found all the LATEST PATTERNS AND IMPROVEMENTS, and the reputation of our Stoves is such that any one in want of a good article should purchase none but those manufactured by us, as they will be found the most durable as well as economical. Would call particular attention to our new VOLCANO STOVE, for churches, halls and stores. Over 500 sold in three months. Intended for with or without casing. All who have used them pronounce them superior to any other and far cheaper.

Send for Catalogue and Price List. je30

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

STOVES,

BOSTON COOKING RANGE,

"THE FIERY FURNACE,"

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS.

THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, "REGULATOR." COLUMBIA COOK STOVE, VAN'S (Cincinnati Pattern) PORTABLE RANGE CAST IRON MANTLES, WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR GRATES, free from dirt and dust; GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.

206 and 208 Liberty Street,

se25:y17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

LUMBER.

TO BUILDERS!

500,000 feet Dry Pine Boards.
150,000 feet 1½ inch Clear Plank;
25,000 feet 1½ inch Common Plank;
25,000 feet Dry 1 and 2 inch Oak:
25,000 ft. ½, 1, 1¼, ¾ and 3 inch Poplar;
10,000 feet Dry Poplar Scantling;
10,000 feet Dry Yellow Pine Boards;
100,000 feet Hemlock Scantling.
303,000 feet No. 1 18 inch Saginaw Shingles.
300,000 No. 1 16-inch Shingles, sawed;
50,000 No. 1 16-inch Shingles, shaved;
50,000 Fire Brick;
1,000 Fire Tile.
100 Tons Fire Clay;

Also, Saw Mill Lumber, Locust and Cedar Posts, and all articles in the line on hand and for sale by ALEXANDER PATTERSON. Yards—No. 157 Rebecca street and corner of Preble and Juniata streets, Sixth ward, Allegheny, late borough of Manchester. ap:6

STONE.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FRED'K ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c. Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

KNAP FORT PITT

FOUNDRY COMPANY.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

TWELFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Engines, Rolling Mill Machinery, Nail Machines, Reforts, and Castings generally.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND PIPE WORKS.

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,

(NINTH WARD,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILLIAM SMITH,

Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 18 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general

Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

DUQUESNE FORGE.

WILLIAM MILLER,

(Successor to JOS. P. HAIGH & CO.,)

Has facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and is prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill all orders for STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JAMS, WRISTS, RAILROAD AXLES, LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES, together with every description of SHAPE WORK. Office and Forge,

Corner of Duquesne Way and First Street. ap14:h40

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,

WASHINGTON WORKS,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office, No. 12, corner First and Smithfield Streets.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r52

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,

Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,

SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Build to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes. mv14:q8

CENTRAL FOUNDRY

AND ROLL WORKS

880 Penn Street.

BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY.

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

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DIAMOND OIL WORKS,

H. M. LONG & CO.,

Office, DALZELL BUILDING,

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WARING AND KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY,

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,

Room 17, Chamber of Commerce,

133 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ap10

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL'S BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin streets.

Philadelphia Office—137 WALNUT ST. ap1:w20

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY.

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating & High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil.

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,

Will cut Screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil. Wool Oil, Tanners' Stuffing & Finishing Oil, Harness Oil.

Head-Light Oil, Benzole, Gasoline, Parraffine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vaccuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, standa high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET, Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

NOVELTY WORKS.

PITTSBURGH

NOVELTY WORKS.

Founded A. D. 1833.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

KEYSTONE STANDARD, FAIRBANK'S PATENT) PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

James Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.

CORNER OF FIRST AVENUE & GRANT STS.

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FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

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This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business. je10:k43

FIFTH AVENUE BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

No. 195 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on time deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas on most favorable terms.

Exchange on all the principal Foreign cities bought and sold.

Discount days Tuesday and Friday.

Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

DIRECTORS:

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ED. DITHRIDGE, President.

F. E. SCHENCK, Cashier.

au18:n51

CITY BANK.

112 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
JAMES McCABE, Vice President.
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THE

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Of Pittsburgh.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, January 24, 1867. For the safe-keeping of Bonds and other Securities, Gold and Silver, Silver Plate, Books, Records, Diamonds and Valuables of all descriptions, under guarantee, and for the renting of Safes in its burglar-proof vaults. Building and Office:

No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRESIDENT—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
VICE PRESIDENT—HENRY LLOYD.

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WM. PHILLIPS, HENRY LLOYD, WILLIAM REA, WILLIAM M. LYON, JAMES I. BENNETT, BYRON H. PAINTER, JOS. S. MORRISON, GEORGE BLACK, CURTIS G. HUSSEY.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: S. F. VON BONNHORST.

au28:n67

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.

my1:s82

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation, 437 miles long, upon which it is also a mortgage, NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

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FINANCIAL.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker

Cor. Wood and Fifth Streets.

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N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE,

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1869.

Under the manipulations of the cliques gold was put down to 133¼, and sold up at the close to 135½ to 135⅝, under great excitement. It seems to be the determination of the holders of gold to put up the price so high that the shorts will be compelled to cover and pay their own price for it; but if the public does not get excited and keep aloof, it is more than likely that a break in the market will take place that will astonish even those who have all along had confidence in lower quotations.

Government bonds opened weak, and soon after declined about ⅝ per cent, recovering, however, at the close about ¼ per cent. on higher gold quotations. Besides the Government, there seems to be no buyers in the market, but there are plenty of sellers, as is shown by the amount of bonds offered yesterday to the Government, $6,800,000, when only two milllions were wanted.

Stocks are dull, and with the exception of New York and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, in which dealings were very excited. The market is without any outside support. Money very easy.

Quotations as received by Ph. R Mertz: Gold, 135¼; Silver, 128; Eighty-one's, 123; Five Twenties, 1862, 122¾; do 1864, 122; do 1865, 122; do 1865, Consols, 120⅞; do 1867, 121¼; do 1868, 120½; Ten Forties, 111½; New York Central, 206¾; Erie, ——; Reading, 96⅜; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 188; Ohio & Misissippi, 132⅞; Michigan Southern, 105; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 108; Chicago & Rock Island, 114¾; Chicago & North Western, 83¼; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 91⅜; Adams Express Company, 56⅝; Merchants Union Express, 11½; Pacific Mail, —; Western Union Telegraph Company, 37¼; American Express Company 36.

EXCHANGE,	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$6,60	$6,75
Paris, per franc	27½	28½
Berlin, thaler	97½	99
Frankfort, florins	57¾	58¾

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 133¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 123; Five-Twenties: 1862, 122¾; do. 1864, 122; do. 1865, 122 Ten-Forties, 111⅞; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 120⅞; do. do. 1867, 121¼; do. do. 1868, 121¼; Due Compounds, 119; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 111½; Lake Superiors, 96.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1869.

Money was easy most of the day at 6@7 per cent. but closed more active and sharp at 7 per cent. Sterling dull at 9⅛ 9⅜ per cent. Gold active and excited; opened at 133¼ and closed at 135@135⅛. Carrying rates are 6 per cent. to flat, but the latest loans were at 1-16 per cent. until to-morrow. Clearances were $59,000,000.

Governments were active and strong. Coupons '81, 123¼; do. '62, 123⅛@123¼; do. '64, 122⅜@122⅝; do. '65, 122⅛@122⅜; do. new, 121¼@121½; do. '67 121⅛@121⅜; do. '68, 121⅛@121½. 10-40's, 112@112¼. Pacifics 111@111¼.

State bonds dull; Missouris, 87½; old Tennessees, 60; new, 52; old Virginias, 55; new North Carolinas, 47½.

Stocks advanced during the forenoon, but were weak and bordering on a panic in the afternoon under the apprehension that the money market will be made stringent to-morrow by the withdrawal of large amounts of gold from the market, and the report that Amsterdam holders of Northwestern preferred were selling. New York Central fell from 207⅛ to 205¼, and other shares in smaller amounts, varying from ⅛ to 1½ per cent. Before the close there was a partial recovery, particularly on New York Central, but the market closed feverish, with a downward tendency.

Five Thirty Prices: Canton, 56¼; Cumberland, 80; Western Union Telegraph, 37; Quicksilver, 14½; Mariposa, 7¼; do. preferred, 12; Pacific Mail, 79¾; Adams Express, 56¼; Wells, 19; American, 36; United States, 62½; Merchants, 11¼; New York Central, 206¾; Harlem, 159¼; Hudson River, 186¾; Reading, 96¼; Erie 34⅜; do. preferred, 55; Michigan Central 130½; Michigan Southern, 105½; Illinois Central, 138; Pittsburgh, 108¼; Northwestern, 83; do. preferred, 91¼; Rock Island, 114¼; St. Paul, 79¾; do. preferred, 88¼; Wabash, 82½; do. preferred 83; Fort Wayne, 87½; Terre Haute. 34; do. preferred, 57; Chicago and Alton 153; do. preferred, 154; Ohio and Mississippi, 32; St. Joseph preferred 123; Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central, 33½.

The Government bought one million in gold today at 133 66 100.

The *Express* says: The clique has quietly been buying gold in small and large amounts and paying heavy interest to have it carried, in order to encourage the "bears" to sell short. The clique is known to have loaned on the market yesterday about eighteen millions of gold, and their purchases to-day are estimated at five to seven millions, including the government gold. It is estimated that the clique own or control about $25,000,000 of gold, while the banks only hold $19,000,000, according to the last statement.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1869.

The most important feature we have to notice is a sharp advance in wheat, both at New York and Chicago, which was brought about by the foreign news. It is not likely, however, to continue very long, though it will doubtless be taken advantage of by speculators who are carrying large stocks, and who are anxious to get out with as near a whole skin as possible.

APPLES—Unchanged, in good supply and dull; sale at $1@3 per bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice is in demand, at the advance, with sales at 26@28@30.

BERRIES—Sales of prime fresh Blackberries at 90 to $1 per bucket.

CHEESE—May be quoted at 15@17 cents—the outside figure for New York Goshen.

CEMENT—Johnstown Hydraulic Cement is quoted at $2,25 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—In better demand, but unchanged; we continue to quote standard brands at 28 for 25 or 50 bbl lots, and 29@30 in a retail way.

EGGS—Fresh eggs may be quoted at 17@18.

FEATHERS—Dull; quoted at 80@85 cents to the trade, and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull, with a drooping tendency, though unchanged. We continue to quote at $7@7,50 for fair to choice western spring and winter wheat brands.

GRAIN—Wheat is no better here notwithstanding the advance in Chicago and New York; indeed, some millers are still asking for concessions. Sales at $1,30@1,35. Oats firmer, but unchanged—49@50 in store. Rye is in rather better demand, with sales of 2 cars at $1,13, in elevator, and 3 cars at $1,15, sacked and delivered. Corn is dull, but unchanged, 98@$1. Barley, although there is but little doing, is stronger, and many operators begin to think that prices have about touched bottom; we continue to quote at $1,20@1,25—with offers to sell prime Canada at $1,50.

GROCERIES—Market quiet and dull, with the exception of Sugars, for which there is a continued fair demand, and prices generally, are unchanged. The following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—S H, 11¾@12; A A, 13; Havana 13½@14; Cuba, 12¾@13; Porto Rico, Demarara, 15; New Orleans, but little prime in market and sells readily at 14@14½; lower grades, 13; Refined, Ex. C, 15½; B, 15¾; A, 16; Hard, 17.

MOLASSES—New Orleans of good quality is in strong request and bring 85@90; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—White Honey Drips, $1,10; Silver Drips, 95c; Jersey, 90c; Lovering, 90; Golden 70; Amber, 60; Common, 50.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@22; Prime, 24½@25; Choice, 26@26¼.

RICE—Carolina, 9¾c@10c; Rangoon, 9.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,80. G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7½; Silver Gloss, 11½c, and Corn Starch, 12½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8,00 per case.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $3,50 per box; Matt do, $7,50; Prunes, 13½c; Currants 12½c; Valencia Raisins 14½.

SPICES—Cassia, 75c; Cloves, 45c; grain Pepper, 36 Allspice, 33c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

BAR LEAD—12½c; Shot, $3,25 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 12c: "Oakely's," 11c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 10c; Chem. Olive, 9c.

CANDLES—Mould, 15¼c; Star, 23½c.

BI CARB SODA—$6½ per 100.

HAY—Is dull and unchanged—$15@20 per ton, as to quality.

HIGHWINES—Unsettled, under the influence of the advices from the west, and cannot be quoted correctly.

HEMP—Very dull, $205 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2¾@3 cts per pound.

LIME—White Lime is quoted at $1,50, and Cleveland at $2,50 per bbl.

LARD OIL—F. Sellers & Co. quote Extra No. 1, at 1,43, and No. 2, at $ 1,05@1,08

MELONS—Sales at $18@27 per 100, as to size, condition and quality.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens, at 50@55 per pair.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, Sohulders, 15¾; Ribbed Sides, 18½; Clear do, 19½; Sugar Cured Hams, 23@23½. Lard, 20¾ in tirces, 21 in half bbls, and 21½ in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork, $33¾@34. Dried Beef, 22.

PLUMS—Higher, with sales at $4,50@5 per bushel.

PEACHES—Also have advanced, and we now quote at $2@3 per box.

POTATOES—Sales of sweets at $5@6 per bbl. The outside figure for Jerseys.

PEANUTS—Have still further advanced, and we now quote at 15.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in Clover or Flaxseeds. Small sales of Timothy at $4,75.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load, and $2 for small lots in store.

TALLOW—Rendered quoted at 10½.

WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1869.

The market is without any change. Since our last weekly review the greater portions of fine wools have been sold in Western Pennsylvania, prices averaging about 45 cents for the fair clips of fine wool, in some cases a little higher price has been paid for choice lots of fine wool in extra condition. Advices from the eastern markets do not show any improvement, and buyers are not willing to pay any advance over present prices. We quote fine wools 43, choice clips 45@47, tub washed and combing fleeces, 45@50.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—Flour in good demand, rather better; choice at $7@8. Wheat: white, 3@30 and amber to better; extra white at $1,45; No 1 do, at $1,45@1,46; regular at $1,32; amber at $1,37. Corn at 0@0. Oats at 30.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

The Loss of the Germania.

The Germania, Captain H. E. Kier, ft New York on Tuesday, August 3d, r Hamburg, via. Plymouth and Cher- burg, having on board 270 persons, all ld, of which forty-nine were first and cond class passengers, the officers and ew numbering 120. She had, also, 700 tons of cargo and European mails, ith a large amount of specie and silver bars.

All went well until Friday, August 6, which day the weather was cloudy, d no observation could be had. On turday, August 7, at 5 A. M., during a ry dense fog, the blowing of a horn as heard, (proceeding, no doubt, from a eighboring fishing boat.) The engines ere at once slowed down, so as to avoid ance of collision. In about ten min- es land was seen through the fog, and e engines were stopped and reversed ll speed but in an instant she touched and ld fast about ten minutes. The chief rpenter reported no water in the hold, d it was hoped no serious damage had en done.

The ship was then backed off, but she d no sooner floated into deep water an the carpenter reported five feet of ater below, and the vessel rapidly fil- g. All hopes of saving her were now andoned, and orders were given to put r on shore, so as the better to insure e lives of those on board. The wind d sea were very high at the time. No oner was the vessel beached than the ptain gave orders to place the females d children in the boats, which was ne, and the latter were then safely low- ed. Seven days' provisions were then t into each boat, and the remainder of e passengers were transferred from the ssel. The passengers acted admirably roughout, and to their ready obedience orders, and the absence of any confu- n whatever among them, is largely at- buted the fact that not a single accident mishap occurred during these few try- g moments. Not a murmer was heard, d not a voice distinguishable save those the Captain and his executive officers. luggage of any sort was permitted to into the boats, each individual on board ing with him merely the clothing ich covered him at the time. The Cap- n was the last man on board, and he d barely time to get in his boat when e vessel fell over on her starboard side, e being then under water from her miz- n mast aft,

There were eight boats in all, laden th passengers and crew. Of these, os. 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8 were under the im- diate charge of the Captain. They at ce commenced to pull east, keeping se into the breakers, unable to see the d, but the noise of the surf was plainly ard. Finding that the sea increased, e boats were turned back, and after lling west till about 5 P. M., the fog ed a little and a house was discovered the shore. While pulling west these ats passed through large quantities of eck, and about 2 P. M. passed the amer and saw that the mizzen mast d gone over the side. After observing e house the boats were pulled towards e shore, and in a short time the living ght was all safely landed at Drook ve, Trespassey Bay. Up to this time e Captain had not fallen in with any the other boats, and felt anxious about m, but set to work at once, to make s party as comfortable as circumstances uld admit of.

Boat No. 2 was in charge of the first icer. After leaving the ship this boat lled to the westward, under orders m the Captain, to look for a secure ding. This he succeeded in doing, led by the timely assistance of a fisher- n from the shore, who threw himself o the water, swam through the break- to the boat, and then guided her into e quarters in Portugal Cove, Trepas- y Bay, where all hands landed about A. M., in good condition.

Having landed his party, Mr. Meeske, first officer, engaged eight fishermen d pulled back to the scene of the disas- . His boat passed through quantities wreck, but the fog was so thick that he uld not find the steamer. He picked a cask of provisions and pulled back Portugal Cove, which place he reached out 4 P. M.

Boats Nos. 4. and 5 have now to be ac- unted for. They were under the com- nds respectively of the third officer and ef carpenter. They were ordered to ain by the Captain, but became sepa- ed from him by the fog. From the t engineer we learn the details of their py deliverance from trouble.

After losing sight of the ship and the er boats, these two pulled west, but uld get no sight of land. Once or ice they heard voices from the first offi- 's boat, and tried to follow him, but uld not. They continued pulling west the fog until about 2:30, when they pped into Biscay Bay, and found a e landing without difficulty.

Thus the eight boats succeeded in bring- their passengers to shore, five having ached Drook Cove, one Portugal Cove, d two Biscay Bay, within a distance of out ten miles.

A New Style of Railway Car

s been introduced on the road from iladelphia to Baltimore, and is thus scribed: The car is similar in length those usually employed, but yet con- ns only thirty-eight single seats, great- space being taken for the greater com- t of the lesser number of passengers. e seats are solid black walnut, finished th red and green velvet cushions and ks. They are so arranged that by ans of a crank they can be lowered or sed, and a side screw propels forward omfortably cushioned foot-board, and the same time causes the inclination of back. In one of these a passenger n rest as comfortably at night as if in own couch at home, whilst in other urs the seat can be used for ordinary rposes. At one end a water closet has en handsomely fitted up, affording every nvenience to ladies and children, whilst the other there is a fine water-cooler, marble-topped wash-basin, and a fine ench plate mirror, together with soap, veling, etc. At either end there is a all vestibule, from which you enter rough a handsomely finished doorway the car proper. By this arrangement ssengers may pass in and out without noying their fellow travelers. The ter door being kept closed, prevents entrance of either noisy sounds or st. The cost of this conveyance was 000. The seats are all numbered on side and on the panneling overhead. s the intention of the company to let se out to passengers at the small in- ase of fifty cents upon the cost of a ticket, and thus is secured not oly a nfortable seat, but the equal of a bed.

London Street Noises.

No one interferes to stop any amount of noise in the night and early morning. A party of cats may hold uproarious concert in the middle of the road without even a "hiss" from the policeman to disperse them. Two "cabbies" may career down opposite gutters and hold a conversation across the road at the top of their voices. A train of scavenger's carts may be driven down the streets, rumbling like thunder, while the driver in the last cart halloes his joke to the man in front. In some districts it is thought necessary to create the most infernal noise about five o'clock in the morning by setting a host of garrulous old men to scrape and stone the roads at that pleasant hour. On Sunday mornings the paper boys are allowed to bawl out with all their might. At any hour of the night a fool in love, with a concertina, may disturb a whole neighborhood with the noise he pleases to think music; and no interruption is given to any number of drunken rollickers who choose to sing and halloa up and down our streets and squares. I have said nothing of the early organ-grinders, collectors of hare's and rabbit's skins, sellers of water-cresses, the inevitable dustman, the rows attendant upon balls and receptions, or a hundred other sleep-preventers, too painfully familiar to those who turn into their beds between 12 and 3 o'clock A. M., their brains fagged and excited by work—parliamentary, scientific, judicial, professional, it matters not which, or even by those unavoidable and wearying pursuits of social life which we call "society." Of the sick I dare not even speak, for to them this everlasting noise is simply murder.—*London Times.*

Who Invented The Sewing Machine!

The Elementary Principles of Sewing Machine Mechanism and Sewing Machine Stitches, with a glance at the history of the Sewing Machine, is the title of a neat and instructive pamphlet, or manual which is just offered to the public by Mr. J. Battey, of New York. The history of this very important invention has never before been given so much in detail, nor have we ever before seen so minute and satisfactory an account of the mechanical principles upon which it operates. Mr. Battey assigns the honor of inventing the first sewing machine to Rev. John Adams Dodge, of Monkton, Vt., who, as early as the year 1818, invented, and with the assistance of John Knowles, an ingenious mechanic of the same town, constructed an instrument which made the "back-stitch," and sewed a perfect seam. "No effort was made," he says, "however, to introduce it to the public." The journeymen tailors, alarmed and offended, denounced the "sewing machine" as an invasion on their rights; the public had not then learned to have much confidence in labor-saving machinery of any kind; the rude state of the mechanic arts at that period was against him; and Mr. Dodge, having the pastoral charge of two, and sometimes three churches, found that he must abandon either his invention or the care of his flock. In view of all these difficulties he decided to give up the machine; and thus terminated the first effort of inventive genius to relieve the over burdened wife and mother from the "drudgery of the needle."

The Big Trees of California.

The groves of giant trees in California are worth a journey to see. There are three of these, the most noted being the Calaveras grove, in the county of that name. It is reached by way of Stockton, from where a stage ride of sixty-one miles takes one to "Murphy's." From this place to the trees is a distance of eleven miles. Part of the road is over hot plains and foot-hills, and part by a clear stream, through shady woods of pine and oak. At the grove is a good hotel which charges $3 per day. The trees are of mammoth size and are great curiosities. In height they are from 150 to 327 feet, diameter ten to thirty feet, and there are ninety-two of them. Some idea of their size may be had from a comparison of them with Trinity Church steeple, above which, the tallest tree would tower full sixty feet. Their age is supposed to be from 1,200 to 2,500 years. The cost of a trip to this grove, from San Francisco and return is about $35 in gold. There is another grove six miles from Mariposa on the Yosemite route, which is considered as attractive as the one in Calaveras County. It contanis 427 trees, the largest being thirty-four feet in diameter. By branching off for a day, the tourist can see these trees on his way to the valley. A smaller grove of twenty-four trees, the largest of which is thirty six feet in diameter, is to be seen on Hardin's route. It is called the Tuolumne grove.

Sensible Talk.

A letter writer says that Saratoga has its uses, though many people come and go and do not discover them. Its good uses are to drink the ever-abounding and health giving waters, and to study human nature from a charitable standpoint. Its base uses are a too prominent dazzle and dissipation, a weary round of heartless show, a fierce rivalry of dress and display, a succession of headaches and heartaches, and a *finale* of disgust and depletion—to be epitomized when the trunks are unpacked at home as "our season at Saratoga" and to be expiated by an uncomfortable economy in weightier matters. The glare and glitter of fashion's display here feeds a sort of sensuous appetite; and you can pick from the throng certain people plethoric of purse and of flesh, who come ostensibly for the benefit the waters confer, but really to be dazed with the dazzle of lavish expenditure and the *abandon* that reigns in the parlors, in the ball-rooms and in the streets. Some people here take much comfort; but they are domiciled in quiet cottage retreats, and they indulge in just as much or as little of the panorama of this miniature Broadway as they need for spice or variety to their existence. It is hard to believe that any one comes here for relaxation, for it is difficult to see how they get it. Some do; but it is those who live here for two, and not those who live for ten dollars a day.

A "CAUCASIAN SOCIETY" has been organized in San Francisco. Its constitution declares that the landed and moneyed aristocracy, with large and wealthy corporations, are incompatible with the sacred rights of self government, and that the immigration and importation of the Mongolian race into the United States is fostered and encouraged by monopolies and corporations, with the object of monopolizing the industrial pursuits and reducing the price of labor. The objects of the society are to protect laborers, prevent the immigration and importation of Mongolians, discard social and political equality with the inferior races, and secure the rights of the people against the undue power of monopoly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **SCHENCK'S PULMONIC** SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the livor and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens into the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care,) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abcesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparation with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. mv19:151-d&F

☞ **DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES** TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency, permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also, boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for *two stamps.* ap2

☞ **BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.**

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world: the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. my21:162

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, &C.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

409 PENN STREET,

Have Removed to

NOS. 384 AND 386 PENN,

Cor. Eleventh St., (formerly Canal.)

JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO.,

Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195,

FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Copper Distilled Pure Rye Whiskey.

Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28:n83

FLOUR.

PEARL MILL FLOUR.—We are now receiving very choice Southern Wheat and making our Flour entirely from it.

PEARL THREE STAR GREEN BRAND, CHOICE PASTRY AND FANCY FLOUR, made from selected White Winter Wheat.

PEARL TWO STAR BLUE BRAND, the best family flour in the market, made from choice White and Amber Wheat.

PEARL ONE STAR RED BRAND, made from choice Red Wheat, high ground and gives very good satisfaction. As a CHEAP FLOUR it takes the lead of any in the market.

Our cleaning machinery is not surpassed by any in the country.

See that all sacks are sealed and labeled with date of manufacture.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,

Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny.

August 9, 1869. au10

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

MINNESOTA BAKERS FLOURS.

480 bbls. Legal Tender, 347 bbls Ha Ha, 367 bbls Ermine, 170 bbls Summit Mills 270 bbls Winona Co., 580 bbls Red River, 133 bbls May Day.

CHOICE WISCONSIN FLOURS.

560 bbls Riverside, 465 bbls White Star, 500 bbls various brands Spring Wheat Flour.

WINTER WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR.

City Mill of Springfield Ohio, Pride of the West, Depot Mills, Massilon A, Paragon Mills Ringleader and Crown, choice St. Louis, for sale lower than can be brought from the West.

WAIT, LANG & CO.,

jy21 174 and 174 Wood Street.

COAL AND COKE.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

NO. 367 LIBERTY STREET,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

INSURANCE.

PITTSBURGH

GENERAL INSURANCE

AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

LIFE, FIRE, ACCIDENT,

AND

INLAND INSURANCE

No. 63 Fourth Street.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED OVER

$30,000,000.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,

GENERAL AGENTS

CONNECTICUT

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

For Western Pennsylvania.

A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY,

Numbering Nearly 60,000 Members.

ASSETS, (JUNE 1st, 1869,) OVER

$25,000,000.

SURPLUS, OVER $7,000,000.

Current Dividend from FORTY to SEVENTY PER CENT. Current Income over $10,000,000 Per Annum. Its Income from Interest alone more than pays its Claims by death.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITING.

For Every $100 of Liabilities,

IT HAS $145 OF ASSETS.

Liberal Arrangements made with Insurance Agents and Solicitors upon application at this Office.

ALSO AGENTS

CHARTERED 1819.

The Most Successful

FIRE INSURANCE CO. IN AMERICA.

ASSETS, $5,352,532.96.

Travellers' Accident, cash assets,			$1,250,000
Albany City Ins. Co.,	"	"	400,000
Aetna Ins. Co., N. Y.,	"	"	500,000
State Ins. Co., Cleveland,	"	"	250,000
Lancaster Ins. Co., Pa.,	"	"	250,000

Insurance Effected upon all descriptions of Property at FAIR RATES AND ON LIBERAL TERMS. Applications Solicited. Policies issued without delay and all business attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

au27

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cor. Federal St. and Diamond, Allegheny,

Office, in the SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

W. W. MARTIN, President,
JOHN BROWN, JR., Vice President,
JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John A. Myler,	Jas. Lockhart,	Jos. Myers,
Jas. L. Graham,	Robert Lea,	C. C. Boyle,
Jno. Brown, Jr.	George Gerst,	Jacob Kopp,
O. H. Williams	Jno. Thompson	J. McNaugher.

ap6

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER WOOD & FIFTH STS,

A Home Company, taking Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Watt,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John E. Parks,	Charles Arbuckle,
Capt. James Miller,	Jared M. Brush,
Wm. Van Kirk,	Wm F. Lang,
James D. Verner,	Samuel McCrickart

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE, No. 37 FIFTH STREET, BANK BLOCK. Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
T. J. HOSKINSON, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

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T. J. Hoskinson,	W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey,	Robert H. Davis,
Harvey Childs,	Francis Sellers,
Charles Hays,	Capt. J. T. Stockdale.
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin.

INSURANCE.

THE IRON CITY

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Of Pennsylvania.

Office, 75 Federal St., Allegheny City.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM,
Rev. J. B. CLARK, D. D.,
Capt. R. ROBINSON,
Rev. A. K. BELL, D.D.,
Rev. S. H. NESBIT, D.D.,
W. A. REED, Cashier Allegheny Trust Co.
JACOB RUSH, Real Estate Agent,
SIMON DRUM, Mayor of Allegheny,
C. W. BENNY, Hatter.
A. S. BELL, Attorney-at-Law,
D. L. PATTERSON, Lumber Merchant,
D. SWOGER, Insurance Agent.

Capt. ROBT. ROBINSON, President,
Rev. J. B. CLARK, D.D., Vice President,
JACOB RUSH, Secretary,
C. W. BENNY, Treasurer.

M. W. WHITE, MEDICAL ADVISER.

DANIEL SWOGER, Gen'l Agent.

This is a home company, conducted on the mutual principle, each policy holder receiving an equal share of the profits of the Company. Policies will be issued on all the different plans of Life Insurance, and being conducted on an economical basis will afford a safe investment to each policy holder, and thereby retain the money at home to encourage home industry. mh29:g33

CASH

INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHELAN'S BUILDING,

No. 23 Fifth Avenue, Second Floor,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital All Paid Up.

DIRECTORS.

N. J. Bigley,	H. W. Oliver, jr,	Capt. M. Bailey,
Dan'l Wallace,	S. H. Hartman,	A. Chambers,
Jake Hill,	S. M'Clurkan,	Jas. M. Bailey.
Thomas Smith,	Jno. S. Willock,	

ROBERT H. KING, President.
JNO. F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Capt. R. J. GRACE, Gen'l Agent.

Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.

ap2:g67

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

OFFICE IN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK BUILDINGS,

No. 41 Ohio St., Allegheny.

A HOME COMPANY, managed by Directors well known to the community, who trust by fair dealing to merit a share of your patronage.

HENRY IRWIN.....President.
GEO. D. RIDDLE.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin,	D. L. Patterson,	Wm. Cooper,
Geo. R. Biddle,	Jacob Franz,	Gettlieb Faas,
Simon Drum,	J. B. Smith,	Jacob Rush,
W. M. Stewart,	Ch. P. Whiston,	Joseph Craig,
Jos. Lautner,	H. J. Zinkand,	Jere. Kohen.

R. E. HERON,
GENERAL AGENT.

ap10:o35

PENNSYLVANIA

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTTSBURGH,

OFFICE, No. 167½ WOOD STREET, BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
C. C. BOYLE, Vice President.
ROBERT PATRICK, Treasurer.
HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Leonard Walter,	George Wilson,
C. C. Boyle,	Geo. W. Evans,
Robert Patrick,	J. C. Lappe.
Jacob Painter,	J. G. Fleiner,
Josiah King,	John Voegtley,
Jas. H. Hopkins,	A. Ammon.
Henry Sproul.	

jy4:

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, 435 & 437 CHESTNUT ST., near 5TH.

DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Bancker,	Mordecai H. Lowis
Tobias Wagner,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith,	Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards,	George Fales.

CHARLES G. BANCKER, President.
EDW. C. DALE, Vice President.
W. C. STEELE, Secretary, *pro tem.*
J. GARDNER COFFIN, AGENT,
North West corner Third and Wood Streets.

mh29:w15

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.

Office, 93 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	Jean R. McCune,
R. Miller, Jr.,	Chas. J. Clarke,
James McAuley,	William S. Evans,
Alexander Speer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Acklen,	Phillip Reymer,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,
D. Ihmsen.	

no27

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of "The Hopewell Old School Presbyterian Church, of Findley Township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania" for a Charter of Incorporation, at No. 604 September Term, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the "HOPEWELL OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Findley Township, Allegheny county, Pa.," have made application to the Court of Common Pleas for a

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION,

And that the same will be granted at the next term of Court, unless sufficient reason should be shown to the contrary.

au2 J. H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH M. ELLIOTT, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 17th day of June, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. Court for said District.

my28:23 F

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of S. C. HESS, of Allegheny City, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOSIAH COHEN, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, No. 98 Fifth Avenue.

au27:61 F

WHEREAS, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of FRANKLIN G. WILLIAMS, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will please present the same for settlement, properly authenticated, to the undersigned.

SAM'L A. NEALE,
No. 195 Sandusky street, Third ward, Allegheny City. jy24:m81-F

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, August 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—The assessment for Paving and Curbing SMALLMAN STREET from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-eighth street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, September 6th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

au26 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

HAIR AND PERFUMERY.

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, No. 123 Third street, near Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

Always on hand, a general assortment of Ladies, WIGS, BANDS, CURLS; Gentlemen's WIGS, TOPEES, SCALPS, GUARD CHAINS, BRACELETS, &c. ☞ A good Price in cash will be given for RAW HAIR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting done in the neatest manner. mh2 n8

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ **PITTSBURGH THEATRE.**

H. W. WILLIAMS, Sole Lessee and Manager. This popular establishment having been entirely RENOVATED, REDECORATED AND IMPROVED, will open for the Fall and Winter Season on THURSDAY, September 2d, with the great Italian Premier Danseuse, SIGNORA OSERTO, and an entire new Company. Ladies' Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday at 2½ o'clock. sel

☞ **FIFTH AVENUE HALL.**—

No. 35 Fifth avenue, opposite the Opera House, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the coolest and most desirable place of resorte. Liquors can be had at this place Pure and Good. The Billiard Rooms are on the ground floor in the rear.

AUCTION SALES.

LEASE OF COAL WORKS, HORSES, MULES, CARTS, &c.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 4th, at 10 o'clock, at Emery Bros. Coal Depot, corner Try street and Fourth Avenue, will be sold by order of John H. Bailey, Assignee of John A. and Edson Emery, Co-partners, Leasehold of Coal Works in Robinson township, Allegheny county, with the buildings, fixtures, machinery, horses, mules, dump cars, carts, harness, scales, barrows, blacksmith's tools, iron, chains, &c.

au19 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

GOOD COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AGNEW STATION AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY, September 6th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, the present residence of Mr. Agnew, at Agnew Station, between Glendale and Haysville. There are over eleven acres ground, laid out in fruit and ornamental trees, garden, 1,200 grape vines, shrubbery, &c., &c. The house is a two story frame, containing nine rooms, substantial in construction and pleasant appearance. Living spring water in the house. Barn, spring house, coal house and tenant house within calling distance of the dwelling. The river view is exceedingly fine. The railway station is right on the ground. Eight trains to and from the city daily; time, thirty minutes. Parties contemplating buying a country place will do well to give this property and see their special attention, as similar opportunities rarely occur. Visitors invited to examine prior to the sale. Possession given in sixty days, as the owner moves at that time. Terms will be made very liberal. Passengers from the city for the sale will take train at Federal street, at 8:30 or 9:30.

au31 A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING,

Clothing, Dressings, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of

HOSPITAL PROPERTY,

consisting of Bedding, Clothing and Dressings, among which will be found the following, viz: 3,000 Bed Sacks, 2,500 Blankets, 4,000 Counterpanes, 5,000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers, 4,500 Hair Pillows, 5,000 Pillow Cases, 5,000 Linen Sheets, 15,000 Drawers, 25,000 Shirts, 3,000 Sacks, 13,000 dozen Roller Bandages.

Also, Napkins, Cotton and Woolen Tape, Picked Lint, Cotton Wadding, Red Flannel, Saddlers' Silk, Linen Thread, 14,000 pounds Condensed Milk, 20,000 pounds Beef Extract.

ALL THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE NEW AND NEVER HAVE BEEN USED.

Catalogues containing full particulars ready TEN DAYS BEFORE SALE.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required

AT TIME OF SALE,

and all goods to be removed

IN FIVE DAYS.

CHAS. SOUTHERLAND
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A. au:27n47

NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF IRON.

DEPOT Q. M. OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., August 16, 1869.

I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Depot, at

JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., ON

WEDNESDAY, 22d Day of September, 1869,

A LARGE LOT OF IRON, consisting of various sizes, as follows:

About 88,585 lbs. of band iron, of the following sizes, viz:

3½x3-16 in.	3¼x3-16 in.	2½x⅛ in.	1¼x3-16 in.
2½x¼ "	3½x¼ "	3¼x¼ "	4½x3-16 "
4½x¼ "	4 x¼ "	3½x¼ "	4½x3-16 "
3¼x3-16 "	5 x¼ "	4½x¼ "	5 x3-16 "
4½x3-16 "	6 x¼ "	5½x¼ "	6½x ¼ "
4 x3-15 "	4½x⅜ "	2¼x3-16	1½x ¼ "
¾x ¼			

About 54,098 lbs. round iron of the following sizes, viz:

2⅜ in.	2¼ in.	2⅛ in.	2½ in.	2¾ in.	3½ in.
2 "	5¼ "	4½ "	3¼ "	4 "	1⅜ "
3 "					

About 20,410 lbs. square iron of the following sizes, viz:

2½ in.	3¼ in.	3 in.	3¾ in.	3½ in.	2⅜ in.
5-16 "	2¼ "	1⅜ "			

About 314,367 lbs. bar iron, consisting of the following sizes:

4 x ¾ in.	4 x1¼ in.	5 x ½ in.	4½x1 in.		
3½x1⅛ "	4 x ⅝ "	5 x ⅜ "	4 x ⅜ "		
5 x ¾ "	4½x ⅜ "	5 x ½ "	5 x ⅜ "		
5 x ⅝ "	5 x ⅜ "	5 x ¾ "	4 x1 "		
2 x1¼ "	6¾x ½ "	2 x ½ "	2½x1 "		
1¾x ¾ "	1½x ¾ "	1½x1 "	1½x ⅝ "		
1⅝x ⅝ "	2 x ⅝ "	2 x ¾ "	2½x ¾ "		
2¼x1 "	2¼x1⅛ "	2 x1½ "	2½x1¼ "		
2⅛x1½ "	2¾x ⅝ "	2 x1⅛ "	3¼x ⅝ "		
3½x ¾ "	3½x ⅝ "	3½x1 "	3½x1½ "		
2 x ¾ "	2½x ⅝ "	2 x1 "	4½x ⅝ "		
4¼x1½ "	1¾x1 "	1¾x1 "	1¼x1 "		
1¼x ¾ "	1¼x ⅝ "	1¼x ⅝ "	2¾x ⅝ "		

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for* 15 *cents per week; by mail,* $8 *per annum:* 3 *mos.,* $2.

Reappointed.—John Mackrell, one of the Lieutenants recently dismissed from the force, was yesterday reappointed Lieutenant by the Police Committee.

Why is it?—For several days past stone have been lying at the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, to be used in making a crossing at that point. Why are they not put down? Can the Street Commissioner give us any information on the subject?

City Engineer Moore requests us to say, if the present contractor of Roberts street, Eleventh Ward, does not put the necessary force on the street at once to finish it up, the contract will be declared void and given to another party. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Demonstrative Visitor.—Rolet Smith was troubled with a visitor, Rhinehart Lefund, whom he did not wish to see. He alleges, however, that Lefund was determined to call on him, and when the door was shut in his face broke it open, after which he conducted himself in a very disorderly manner. Alderman Koenig was made acquainted with the circumstances and issued a warrant for the arrest of Lefund.

A Nuisance.—We have been requested to call the attention of the Street Commissioner to the condition of Smithfield street at the Diamond street crossing. In consequence of the very unworkmanlike manner in which the gutters are paved at this point, the flow of water from Diamond street, instead of running into the sewer drop, flows over Smithfield street and the crossings being low are covered with mud. If the nuisance is not abated, the street will be almost impassable for pedestrians.

Another Robbery on Penn Street.—A short time ago the family of Mr Leonard, on Penn street, started on a summer trip, leaving their household effects packed in the third story of the building, No 360 Penn street. Wednesday it was discovered that some one had carried off from the premises two or three marble topped tables, a mattress, wearing apparel and carpet, in all about $120 worth. There is a party suspected, and it is probable the greater part of the goods will be recovered.

Frightened Off.—Nunnery Hill Second ward, Allegheny, was the scene of another attempted burglary Wednesday morning. The burglar selected the residence of Mr. Robert Henderson for his operations. About three o'clock a daughter of Mr. Henderson was awakened by a noise at her bed chamber window, and in looking up saw a man endeavoring to raise the sash. An alarm was immediately given which brought Mr. Henderson out, but the chap had disappeared hastily, aided doubtlessly by two shots fired from a gun, which unfortunately missed the mark.

Novel Bet.—A novel bet on the result of the election has been made between D. W. Keefer and John Faas. Keefer is a Packer man, while Faas stakes his faith on the success of Geary. If Geary gains the election, Keefer will wheel Faas to the office of the GAZETTE; if the reverse is the case, Fass will wheel Keefer to the office of the *Post*. The forfeit is fixed at $75. The novel procession will start from the Mayflower saloon, Federal street, Allegheny, headed by a brass band, at five o'clock on the evening following the election, or as soon thereafter as the result is certainly known.

Larceny of Shoes.

Yesterday afternoon a colored man entered the store of Mr. Robert Hay, Federal street, Allegheny, and examined several pairs of shoes, but left without purchasing. Soon after his departure it was discovered that a pair of the shoes which had been shown him were missing. Immediately Mr. Hay called at the Mayor's office and lodged information against him for larceny, and in about an hour the accused was secured, with the shoes in his possession. He gave his name as Smith and was locked up for a hearing this morning.

McClure Township.

A meeting of the Republicans of McClure township was held at Hartman's Hotel, Woods Run, on Saturday evening, August 28th, and the following Committee of Vigilance was appointed:

C. M. Hartman,	Wm. Walker,
Rowland Jones,	Thos. Pyeatte,
O. I. Harrington,	James Shipman,
John Ambler,	Wm. Hartman,
Paul Rider,	Jos. Crawford,
Alex. Detweiler,	Chas. Kennedy,
Thos. Boyd,	H. M. Boyle,
Thos. Monaigan,	John B. Lardin,
Robt. Wilson,	Jacob Franz,
Adam Holliday,	A. N. Hutchison,
Robt. P. Davis,	David D. Davis,
James Reese,	Robt. Forrester,
Cyrus Hutchison,	Thos. Stephens,
Peter Yost,	John Forster,
E. W. Cook,	Wm. J. Stubbs.

Adjourned to meet Saturday evening next at 7½ o'clock.

Public School Opening.

Last evening the magnificent new edifice erected for a public school house in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, was dedicated with interesting exercises, consisting of music by the Allegheny Quartette Club, addresses by several prominent friends of education and other ceremonies of an appropriate character. The occasion was one of great interest and attracted a very large audience from among the friends of the public school system and the parents and guardians of the children of the ward. We have heretofore published a description of the building, which is considered one of the finest of the kind in the State, if not anywhere. We regret that our space this morning will not admit of more than a passing notice of the interesting dedicatory exercises.

Pennsylvania Patents.

The following patents were issued to Pennsylvanians during the week ending August 31, 1869:

No. 94,170—Ingot Mould; George Abel and John Peddler, Temperanceville.

No. 94,199—Fence; Godfrey Allegheny City.

No. 94,262—Fence; Thomas Westerman, Clinton.

No. 94,285—Machine for Cutting Nails; John Coyne, Allegheny City.

No. 94,286—Apparatus for the Manufacture of Pig Bloom; same party.

No. 94,342—Puddling Furnace; J. B. Robinson, Duncansville.

No. 94,413—Vegetable Cutter and Feed Grinding Machine; James T. Harvey, Murrysville.

No. 94,444—Corn Sheller; Samuel P. Ross, Pittsburgh, and Nicklaus Haller, Allegheny City.

Re-issue—No. 3,622, of patent 45,834, dated January 10th, 1855, Railroad Car for Transportating Petroleum; Joel F. Keeler, Pittsburgh.

In Trouble.

Neely Burns and Jerry Donovan have managed to get into trouble, out of which they may find it difficult to extricate themselves. Wednesday evening, it is alleged, they entered a tavern, kept by Celia Burns, *alias*, Webster, opened the door and after gaining admittance amused themselves by breaking the furniture and crockery and beating and abusing the women in the house. They were arrested and taken to the lockup where Donavan remained all night and yesterday morning was required to pay a fine of $25 and costs, for disorderly conduct. Neely was more fortunate, however, as a friend came to the watch house Wednesday night and deposited $50 for his appearence the next morning. Neely did not appear, however, and the sum of $28.40, fine and costs was deducted from the deposit, and the change returned to Neely's friend, who remarked that Neely might rot in the lockup next time. This was only the beginning of the trouble, as Celia yesterday made information before Deputy Mayor Butler, charging Burns and Donovan with riot. Donovan was arrested and locked up for a hearing, and the officers are after Neely.

Quarter Sessions Court.

The Court of Quarter Sessions will meet on Monday next, at ten o'clock A. M., when the following cases from June sessions will be taken up:

No.	5.	Com. vs.	C. G. Hein,
"	12.	"	J. P. Padden,
"	65.	"	Charles Baily and Ross Smith,
"	113.	"	Emma J. Hays,
"	114.	"	Michael McDermott,
"	139.	"	Andrew Barker,
"	321.	"	Wm. Bechtold,
"	282.	"	Robert Hague,
"	303.	"	Annie Miller,
"	304.	"	Lewis Hilke,
"	370.	"	Thos. Elliott,
"	414.	"	Patrick Markey,
"	416.	"	John Roberts,
"	435.	"	James Lindsay,
"	438.	"	John Anderson,
"	434.	"	Thomas Gumbert,
"	356.	"	D. Hawthorn et al.,
"	244.	"	Joseph Sharp.

As these are all old cases, parties interested had better be promptly in Court at the hour named. Constables from the various wards, boroughs and townships will make their returns before the above cases are taken up.

That Fight.

The principals in the fight we chronicled yesterday were required to contribute liberally to the city revenue. Thomas Hughes, who, it appears, came out of the "mill" second best, and fell into the hands of the police, was required to pay a fine of $30 and costs in two cases. It appears that he had been arrested and taken to the lock-up early in the evening on a charge of disorderly conduct, from whence he was released by leaving a deposit of $20 for his appearance a few moments before the fight occurred. In the latter case he was fined $5 and in the former $25 and costs. Robinson, the other participant, who was, through some misunderstanding on the part of the officer, allowed to escape after he was arrested, was rearrested yesterday morning by officer Chambers on a charge of disorderly conduct, and after a hearing before Deputy Mayor Butler was fined $24 and costs.

Fall and Winter.

We have from time to time heretofore called public attention to the fine stock of seasonable goods at the merchant tailor establishment of Henry Hale, corner of Sixth (late St. Clair) and Penn streets, and have, on these occasions, spoken of the excellence of quality and extent of variety of his goods, as well as of the great care always taken by Mr. Hale to employ none but the most skillful cutters, obtained at great expense, and also of the conformity of his work to the taste of his numerous fashionable customers. At this time we have to say that never before has Mr. Hale been so well prepared for a change in the seasons. Never before has he imported so large a stock of new Cloths and Cassimers as can now be seen on his counters. The styles and qualities are surpassed by no first-class houses east or west.

Still Another.

Daylight robberies are becoming quite common hereabouts. Another one occurred yesterday at the residence of Mr. Wm. Hamilton, over the First National Bank, corner Wood street and First avenue. Mrs. H. went to market about ten o'clock, and was gone about two hours, leaving no person in the house. Upon her return she discovered that some one had entered and turned things topsy turvy all over the house, besides carrying off bed clothes, wearing apparel and other articles valued at about $100. Entrance to the apartments was effected through a hall and stairway leading from First avenue. The thief broke open a window in this hall, and so secured his booty. In carrying it away he was compelled to pass two business offices, which renders the roguery more bold and startling. He escaped without detection.

Kedzie's Water Coolers and Filterers.

We call attention to the card of Geo. B. Miltenberger, who has the agency and depot for the sale of Kedzie's Filterers and Coolers, which are found in practice to be a perfect remedy for the impurities of water, so justly complained of. Every housekeeper should own one of the filterers, which would purify all the water required for cooking, or working in the family; every counting room and shop should own a cooler, which also filters the water and makes it perfectly wholesome. They are as necessary in cold as in warm weather; impure water is as deleterious in cold as in warm weather.

One of these capital inventions is set up in our sanctum and fulfils our highest expectations. We commend them to general use.

Millvale Council.

The Council of Millvale borough held a regular monthly meeting last evening.

Present: Messrs, Brown, Coats, Dempsey, Evans, McConnell, Seybrook and Burgess Williams.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at last meeting, Mr Brown, Chairman of the Ordinance Committee, offered an ordinance limiting Railroad trains to four miles per hour, and requiring the engineer to ring the locomotive bell, while passing through the Borough; also requiring the Company to keep a flagman at Bridge street. Under the rules laid over for one month.

After approving some bills Council adjourned.

Good Property on the Fort Wayne Road at Auction.—The residence and grounds of Mr. Agnew, at Agnew station, is to be sold on Monday next. Those in quest of a good country place will find this an attractive sale. See advertisement on 7th page by A. Leggate, Auct.

A Rare Chance—The Hat store for sale by E. R. Wilson. See advertisement. tf

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 2.—The Solicitors of Lady Byron's family have written a communication to the London journals, distinctly stating that the article of Mrs. Stowe in the *Atlantic Monthly*, on the reasons of the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, is not a complete or authentic statement, and does not involve any direct evidence. Nothing is communicated but the recollections of a conversation had thirteen years since, and impressions derived from manuscript read under great excitement. Without conceding that Mrs. Stowe's narrative contains a complete account of the relations between Lord and Lady Byron, they protest against it as a gross breach of trust and confidence, as inconsistent with Mrs. Stowe's recommendations to Lady Byron, and a violation of the express terms of her will. Lady Byron's representatives and descendants absolutely disclaim all countenance of the article, which was published without their privilege or consent.

The *News* thinks that Mrs. Stowe's narrative does not contain the whole truth, but is probably true as far as it goes. It cannot see that she has anything but made a fair and valuable contribution to the veracity and exactitude of history.

Mr. Willin, the bow oar of the Oxford crew, has written a letter to the London *Times*, explaining how the Oxfords beat the Harvards by only a length and three quarters. He says that just before they (the Oxfords) reached the ship at Mortlake, they were some four or five boat lengths ahead, when a row boat in the stream caused them to lose a length for fear of fouling. In addition to this, having started a certain distance above the aqueduct at Putney, they expected to row only an equal distance above the ship at Mortlake, but having rowed that distance and not reaching the judge, they thought the placing of the flag boat had been forgotten, so they paddled on until they came in. The Harvard men all this time rowed with the same stroke and determination which they had showed through the previous part of the race, and gained considerably at the finish. Mr. Willin says the Oxford crew fully fully acquiesce in the decision of the Judge.

The Harvard men have sailed on the steamer City of Antwerp for New York. They dined yesterday with Mr. Dudley, the American Consul at Liverpool, and lunched with the Inmans before sailing.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, September 2—*Evening.*—Consols 93@93¾. American Securities quiet. Five Twenty bonds: 62's, 84½; 65's, 83⅞; 67's, 83¾; Ten-Forties, 76½; 62's at Frankfort, 88¾@88¾; Erie, 22¾; Illinois, 94¼. Stocks dull. Rentes at Paris 71f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—Cotton: middling uplands 13¼d.; Orleans 13¾@13½d.; sales of 12,000 bales, including on speculation and export 3,000 bales. California white wheat 11s. 1d; red western 9s. 11d.@10s. Western Flour 25s. 3d. Corn 30s. 6d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 44s. Pork 107s. 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 77s. 6d. Cheese 61s. 6d. Bacon 67s. Common Rosin 5s.@5s. 3d.

LONDON, September 2.—Tallow 46s. 9d. Linseed Oil, 31 lbs, 7s. Spirits Turpentine 28s. 9d. Sugar 40s.@40s. 6d.

ANTWERP, September 2.—Petroleum 55¼f.

LONDON, September 2.—Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £71,000.

FRANKFORT, September 2.—*Evening*—Five-Twenty Bonds closed active at 88⅝f.

HAVRE, September 2.—*Evening*—Cotton quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, September 2.—Petroleum firm at 55¾f.

LONDON, September 3.—The weather is fair and favorable for crops.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Prince Arthur is going west on a shooting excursion.

—W. G. Morris has been appointed U. S. Marshal for California.

—Gen. Sherman and daughter are at Bangor, Maine, the guests of Speaker Blaine.

—President Grant has appointed Walter O. Gresham Judge of the U. S. Court for Indiana.

—Gen. W. E. J. Andrew will deliver the oration at the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at Louisville.

—The Farmers and Merchants Insurance Company of Quincy, Ills., has failed, with more liabilities than assets.

—The California Conference of the Methodist church voted in favor of lay delegation—yeas 67, nays 19.

—The Harvard and Oxford boat clubs united in a note to the Thames Conservancy thanking them for their exertions, in keeping a clean course.

—At Lancaster, Pa., yesterday, the race between Goldsmith Maid and American Girl, was won by the former. Time; 2 31½, 2.26½, 2.30¾.

—Mr. Henry Prathur, of Decatur, Ills., brother-in-law of Gov. Oglesby, while riding in his buggy Wednesday evening, was run into by a span of runaway horses attached to a heavy wagon, and almost instantly killed.

—Wyllis King, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, of Missouri, has procured injunctions against the Hannibal Savings and Insurance Company and the Pacific Mutual, of St. Louis, on the ground of their insolvency.

—Governor Walker returned to Richmond yesterday morning, but he is altogether reticent about his interview with the President. It is understood, however, that advices from a reliable source in Washington have been received that the test oath will not be required and that the Legislature will soon be convened.

—The Board of Public Works of Chicago have decided to prepare plans for another tunnel under Lake Michigan, to be sixty feet beneath the surface, running under the main and south branches of the river and under the whole city, from the water works on the north side to about Twenty-Second street on the west side. The work will occupy three years to complete it and cost one and a half million dollars.

—Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, Connecticut, left by the Cuba on Wednesday on his way to Rome, to attend the Ecumenical Council. He carries with him the sum of ten thousand dollars to the Pope, donated by the Catholics in the Diocese of Hartford. He was also presented with five thousand dollars by the clergy, besides private donations from prominent laymen, to defray his expenses. He is accompanied by the Rev. Matthew Hart, of St. Patricks, New Haven.

TEMPERANCE.

National Convention at Chicago—Platform Adopted—Anti-Dram Shop Party Organized.

This Convention reassembled in Chicago Thursday morning.

Judge Black, of Pa., read an editorial from the *Tribune*, viz: "As to the effort to prevent all men by law from drinking spirituous liquors, nineteen-twentieths of the American people will, in our judgment, at all times oppose it. Law is force. It is good for nothing until backed by the police, the Sheriff's posse, the constable's club, the army and navy." Judge B. then said that the idea that they intended to employ force to accomplish their work was ridiculous. They worked only by moral suasion.

John N. Stearns, of New York, read a letter from Hon. Edward C. Delavan, the veteran apostle of Temperance. He says: "I have been asked what my views are with regard to the use of the ballot. I would premise by saying, that I have always been in favor of moral suasion—moral suasion to induce as many as possible to abandon the use and sale of intoxicating liquor as a drink—moral suasion also to convince the voter in all parties to see it to be his duty to his God, his family and his country to use his ballot to destroy the license system. With my present views, I am opposed to the policy of a separate party, which would exhaust itself in trying to attain that end; but I would appeal to total abstainers and prohibitionists within the respective political circles to make use of their utmost influence to bring about the desired result; for by doing this they do not, in any degree, interfere with political parties or act inconsistently, but in any judgment take a great religious question out of partisan strife." Mr. Delavan quotes an article from the New York *Examiner*, which takes the ground that the evils of intemperance cannot be legislated out of existence, unless behind the legislation lies a vast controlling moral sentiment, bearing it up and giving it force, and says he thinks "there is much practical wisdom in those remarks. My own mind has been for some time tending in the same direction."

Mr. Ransom, New Jersey, read the platform, as follows:

Whereas, Protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, and every citizen who yields obedience to the just commands of his Government is entitled to the full, complete and perfect protection of that Government in the enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty and private property;

And Whereas, The traffic in intoxicating drinks greatly impairs the personal security and personal liberty of large masses of citizens, and renders private property insecure;

And Whereas, The existing parties are hopelessly unwilling to adopt an adequate policy on this question;

Therefore, we, in National Convention assembled, as citizens of this free republic, sharing in the duties and responsibilities of its government, in the discharge of a solemn duty we owe to our country and our race, unite in the following declaration of principles:

First. That while we acknowledge the pure patriotism and profound statesmanship of those patriots who laid broad and deep the foundations of this government, securing at once the rights of the States severally and their inseperable union by the Federal Constitution, we would not merely garnish the sepulchres of our republican fathers, but we do hereby renew our solemn pledges of fealty to the imperishable principles of civil and religious liberty embodied in the Declaration of American Independence and our Federal Constitution.

Second. That the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to christian civilization, inimical to the best interests of society, a political wrong of unequalled enormity, subversive of the ordinary objects of government, not capable of being regulated or restrained by any system of license whatever, but imperatively demanding for its suppression effective legal prohibition both by State and National legislation.

Third. That in view of this, and inasmuch as the existing political parties either oppose or ignore this great and paramount question, and absolutely refuse to do anything toward the suppression of the rum traffic, which is robbing the nation of its brightest intellects, destroying its national prosperity and rapidly undermining its very foundation, we are driven by an imperative sense of duty to sever our connections with these political parties and organize ourselves into a National Anti-Dram-shop Party, having for its primary object the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Fourth. That while we adopt the name of "The Anti-Dram Shop Party" as expressive of our primary object, and while we denounce all repudiation of the public debt, and pledge fidelity to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, we deem it inexpedient to give prominence to other political issues.

Fifth. That a Central Executive, Committee of one from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to take such action as in their judgment will best promote the interests of the party. The third plank of the platform called out a vigorous discuss on.

Chaplain Lozier was opposed to it entirely. He was heart and soul a temperance man, but was opposed to giving up his political principles because he was a temperance man.

Mr. Montgomery, of Indiana, was for a third party. Only those opposed it who had axes to grind.

Dr. Jewett, of Tennessee, had fought in the Republican ranks from the beginning. He owed everything to that party. In Massachusetts the Whig party passed the prohibition law, and the same party did the same thing in Connecticut and Maine. In Connecticut they fought the temperance fight and went down with that cause. In the last Convention in Maine the Republican party incorporated a temperance plank in their platform and opposed the new party project.

Mr. Russell, of Michigan, answered Mr Jewett, denying to the Republican party that which Mr. Jewett had credited them with. He undertook to prove that the Republican party had done nothing for the temperance cause.

Mr. Jewett—Now name one Democratic paper that has ever come out in its favor.

Dr. Wm. Ross, of Illinois, said he could name one—Brick Pomeroy's, the leading Democratic paper of the country. He has had article after article against intemperance. Yes, and he lived up to it, too.

Mr. Russell went on with an eulogium of the Democratic party, closing his remarks by prophesying success to the Temperance party at last

Mrs. Ballou, of Minn., did not think she had a right to speak on the rostrum. She was not a citizen, but she was full to overflowing. How shall they judge of the political parties, but by their deeds? Shall they beg them to maintain temperance? Must they cry for mercy? She recited an anecdote of a poor starving boy who was asked why he did not beg. He answered, "Do not my ragged clothes beg, my thin cheeks beg, and my empty stomach beg?" Do not the women whose homes are desolate beg, whose ill-treatment at the hands of men ruined by the dramshop is so plain that it plainly begs? She thinks they are now ready for a new party. If there was any good in the Republican or Democratic parties, let them shake hands with the new party and mingle with them. This party was their party. The true, human party needed temperance women, and must thereby help the women. If men rule nations, women rule men. If men create principalities or powers, women are the creators of men.

Mr. Leonard said he was from Egypt, and it was the wish of all Egyptians and Christians that a third party be established. He said the Republican platform meant abolition and postoffices, while the Democratic platform meant nigger and whiskey.

Mr. Tilton, of Wisconsin, said it was now time for the temperance men to sever political ties and form a party with this one plank for a platform. He had grave doubts about the success of the movement. Is there any reasonable prospect that they can draw enough people from the Republican party to overcome the remainder, and the Democratic party. [A voice, "I will pay a hundred dollars a dozen for all the Democrats who will leave their party for this one."] Temperance is not the only question now in this country. There are important questions in which temperance men are interested, and men are not going to leave these important issues and cleave and fight for one idea. Now the political parties have their machinery all ready, the lines laid and wires all ready to work. Give the parties to understand that temperance men will not support whisky men, and after a defeat or two they will be careful whom they nominate again.

Rev. Mr. Balch, of Ills., said that Mr. Tilton saw lions in the way, had his doubts; but "he that doubteth is damned," as the party would be, if it hesitated. There was the old and rotten Democratic party in the way, and the rocking Republican party in the way, but with the help of God they would put them out of the way. He had been asked if the temperance men were going to split up the Republican party? If that party favored whisky, they would split it up, and split it down.

A resolution was here introduced, and passed by a unanimous vote, that the name of the party be "The National Temperance Party."

Rev. Dr. Halfreld, of Chicago, said it was painful to him to differ from men of sense. He did not believe in the formation of a new party. What they wanted was a conviction grown into the mind that the liquor business was wrong, and until that was done distinct parties are bog wood and stubble. Experience shows that where distinct Temperance questions were made the issue they met with defeat. The Temperance men of Massachusetts say if they can ward off the folly of a third party, and make the Republicans believe that they would desert the party if they did not do right, they would get what they wanted. The party that hopes for the organization of a third party is the one that was trying to break up the Union and desired to keep up slavery; it is what they want.

The Convention adjourned and reassembled at two P. M. The discussion of the third plank in the platform was then resumed.

C. H. Farr, of Illinois, said the Republican and Democratic parties were dead. New issues were wanted. It was useless to ask either party for assistance.

Rev. Mr. Dickson, of Illinois, was for a new party. If he could go back to his county and say to the people there that a great National Temperance party was ready to fight for the cause, he could get many recruits.

Dr. Ross said the parties are possessed of whisky devils, but they must be disturbed. God has decreed it, and the people accept the decree. This is a National Temperance Convention; it is the advance guard. The people are coming. It is God's party, and the people are declaring their allegiance to-night.

Judge Gooking, of Illinois, moved to amend the third plank by inserting after the word "in-as much," the words "A very large number of those composing," and striking out "sever our connections with those political parties." He considered that it was wrong for them to cast stigmas on the Republican party, after all it had done in Massachusetts for temperance. He proposed to go to the parties and say to them, "You have got to give us prohibition; if you give us men pledged to prohibition, we will vote for you; if not, not."

Mr. Ransom was opposed to the amendment. The reason that they should leave the old parties was that both ignored the vital question of Tempeerance.

A vote was taken on Judge Gookings amendment, and it was lost.

The third resolution, as reported by the Committee, was then adopted with one dissenting voice.

Mr. French, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the temperance men of each State and territory will not be committed by any action of this convention, to organize distict political parties in other localities, until in their judgment the interests of the temperance cause will be better promoted thereby.

Mr. Bloss, of Illinois, offered a substitute to the fourth resolution, that having declared that all persons have a right to be protected in person and property against the liquor traffic, they hold that the means to secure that protection is equally right, therefore suffrage should be impartial, without regard to nationality, color or color.

The amendment, after debate, was lost and the resolution passed.

The fifth resolution passed unanimously.

The Secretary offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That while we recognize the good providence of Almighty God in supervising the interest of this nation from its establishment to the present time, we would not, in organizing our party for the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, forget that our reliance for ultimate success must be upon the same Omnipotent arm.

The preamble was adopted and the whole platform then adopted by a rising vote with three cheers and a tiger.

Hon. Gerritt Smith presented and read a long address which he had prepared. A half dozen or more motians were made to strike out of Mr. Smith's address certain expressions which were deemed offensive or not in good taste. The address was finally recommitted to the Committee, by a vote of 82 to 76, for the purpose of "boiling it down."

The Convention then adjourned until 7:30 P. M. At the evening session speeches were made by Hon. Gerrett Smith, Miss Amanda Way, of Indiana, Miss Fannie Woodbury, of Chicago, and others.

The California Election.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1.—Mr. McCoppin has been re-elected Mayor, by about 1000 majority. A portion of the independent ticket is elected.

Returns from the interior are meagre. The indications are that the Legislature will have a Democratic majority. Little interest was manifested.

Fall Goods. Fall Style.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. P. McArdle, fashionable merchant tailor, at No. 93½ Smithfield street. Mr. Mc. has just returned from the East, where he purchased, not as large a stock as some did, but as for beauty, durability and taste, no other house in the city can excel it. He is prepared to furnish all things pertaining to a first class establishment, and as cheap as any other house in the city. He guarantees a neat fit and warrants his goods to be of the best material. We bespeak for him a large fall trade, knowing he gives satisfaction in all cases.

Pretty Women.—A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the Beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is; and will be while men are foolish, and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which gives the Bloom of Youth and a Refined sparkling Beauty to the Complexion, pleasing, powerful, and natural,

No Lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckeled or rustic Complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

To preserve and dress the Hair use Lyon's Katharion. MWFF,

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For fashionable hair-dressing, plain or by curling, and a frizzle, for a luxurious shave or bath, and for skillful cupping and leeching, call at Williamson's elegant saloon at No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny. F

Black Alpacas,
Hoop Skirts,
Spiroses,
Jaconets,
Tarlatans. BATES & BELL'S.

Real Estate.—See advertisement of McClung & Rainbow, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195, 197 and 199 Centre avenue. tf.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists. TTHS:T.

MARRIED:

RENO—WILSON—On Thursday afternoon, at the residence of the brides parent's, by Rev. Dr. Jacobus, Mr. A. D. RENO, Jr., of Pittsburgh, to Miss ALICE WILSON, of Allegheny City.

DIED:

McKEON—On Wednesday, September 1st, at 1 o'clock, CATHARINE McKEON, wife of the late John McKeon, aged 57 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 152 Grant street, at 9 o'clock TO DAY. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KYLE—On Thursday morning September 2d, at 5 o'clock, ALLEN H., infant son of Robert A. and Maria L. Kyle, aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the parents' late residence, on Twenty-fourth street (late Wilkins street,) three doors from Penn, at 4 o'clock TO-DAY. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FIELDING—On Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, MINNIE MAY, youngest daughter of James and Virginia Fielding, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Funeral THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock from residence of her parents, Perrysville Plank Road, above the toll gate. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Dearest Minnie thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
'Tis thy God that has bereft us,
And He our sorrows all can heal.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Carriages furnished for city funerals at $2 00 each.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D.D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob Miller, Esq.

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OPTICAL GOODS, &c.,

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